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Algeria ..... 6.00 Din. Israel ..... I.S. 38.00 Norway ..... 5.50 N.Kr.
Austria ..... 17 S. Italy ..... 1200 Lire Oman ..... 0.700 Rials
Bahrain ..... 0.650 Din Jordan ..... 450 Fils Portugal ..... 50 Esc.
Belgium ..... 37 B.Fr. Kenya ..... Shs. 16.00 Qatar ..... 6.50 Riyals
Canada ..... C$ 1.10 Kuwait ..... 500 Fils Rep. of Ireland 60 P.
Cyprus ..... 450 Mills Lebanon ..... 0.4.50 Saudi Arabia 6.00 R.
Denmark ..... 6.50 D.Kr. Libya ..... L.Dm. 0.35 Spain ..... 90 Ptas.
Egypt ..... 100 P. Luxembourg ..... 37 L.Fr. Sweden ..... 5.50 S.Kr.
Finland ..... 5.50 F.M. Madeira ..... 55 Esc. Switzerland 2.00 S.Fr
France ..... 5.00 F. Malta ..... 35 Cents Tunisia ..... D.500 Din
Germany ..... 2.20 D.M. Morocco ..... 5.50 Dh. Turkey ..... T.L. 200.00
Great Britain ..... 40 P. Netherlands ..... 2.50 Fl. U.A.E. ..... 6.50 Dirh
Greece ..... 60 Drs. Nigeria ..... 170 K. U.S. Mil. (Eur.) $0.85
Iran ..... 175 Rials Yugoslavia ..... 76 D.

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16 Killed in Bomb Explosion At Pretoria Military Offices

The Associated Press

PRETORIA — Sixteen persons were killed and about 130 wounded when a car bomb exploded near a military headquarters building in Pretoria during the Friday afternoon rush hour, officials and doctors said.

A policeman in charge of the city morgue said 14 bodies had been brought there. Doctors said two more dead were at hospitals.

Hospital administrators said the injured included 78 at a hospital for whites, including seven seriously wounded, and 50 at a hospital for blacks. They said an undetermined number of injured went to a military hospital.

Law and Order Minister Louis Le Grange, who was at the scene, blamed the attack on the African National Congress, the main black nationalist movement seeking to overthrow white-minority rule.

"I have no doubt who is responsible for this despicable attack. The ANC and Oliver Tambo have claimed they will increase attacks this year."

No organization immediately claimed responsibility for the bombing. The African National Congress has in the past claimed responsibility for most explosions and other acts of sabotage that have taken place against the white-minority government.

A column of smoke rose over the Poynton Building on Church Street, which houses the air force and other military headquarters, including the military intelligence directorate.

One witness said police feared that a second bomb was hidden in a parked panel truck, but that could not immediately be confirmed.

Police in Cape Town finally drive black squatters from their primitive camp. Page 2.

Ten ambulances waited beyond a barbed-wire barricade around the block of Church Street, while others took victims to hospitals.

Dozens of military and police vehicles rushed to the scene and huge crowds gathered after the blast at about 4:30 P.M.

In Parliament, Defense Minister Magnus Malan described the explosion as a "cowardly, criminal deed in the communist war being waged against South Africa."

The South African government contends that black nationalists, supported by members of the Soviet bloc, are engaged in a "total onslaught" against whites to bring about black-majority rule.

South Africa has nearly five million whites, about 21 million blacks, nearly one million Indians and about 2.5 million coloreds, or persons of mixed race. The government's apartheid system denies citizenship rights to blacks except in 10 remote and scattered homelands.

Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha's National Party is pushing through Parliament constitutional changes to set up a three-chamber legislature that would include separate chambers for coloreds and Indians. The government describes the legislation as a significant reform, but critics say the new constitution makes no provision for blacks.

In Parliament, Philip Myburgh, spokesman for the opposition Progressive Federal Party, commented after the bomb, "We must once again say violence is not the answer for South Africa."

Vause Raw, leader of the small New Republic Party, said, "This is a certain way to unite the people of South Africa against the terrorists and against those who harbor, sympathize or give aid, direct or indirect, to them."

The Associated Press

SPECIAL DELIVERY — A group of Spanish farmers dumped a load of vegetables in the street outside the French Embassy in Madrid as a protest against attacks made on Spanish trucks transporting agricultural products in France. Page 2.

Senate Ignores Reagan in Vote On Budget Plan

By Edward Cowan
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Senate has adopted a 1984 budget with tax increases opposed by President Ronald Reagan as too large.

The Senate's action late Thursday by a 50-49 vote set the stage for a conference with the Democratic-controlled House of Representatives, possibly next week, a session that is expected to be long and difficult. It ended months of efforts by the Senate majority leader, Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee, to lead the 54 Senate Republicans to a resolution that Mr. Reagan would support.

[Mr. Reagan reiterated Friday that he would veto tax and spending legislation that is in line with the provisions of the resolution, according to The Associated Press.

[In a statement to reporters on board Air Force One as the president flew to Miami for a speech, he said, "I will not support a budget resolution that raises taxes while we are coming out of a recession. I will veto any tax bill that would do this. And I will veto any spending bills that would rekindle the fires of inflation and high interest rates."

[The presidential spokesman, Larry M. Speakes, said that military appropriations in the budget resolution were "too low, taxes are too high and spending is too high."]

The Senate's proposed revenue increases are $9 billion in fiscal 1984, which starts Oct. 1, $13 billion in 1985 and $51 billion in 1986. The resolution directs that the increases be written into tax law this year.

The Senate has been struggling on and off for nearly three weeks to pass a congressional budget resolution and go to conference with the House. The heavily Democratic House approved a budget late in March with much larger tax increases — $30 billion in 1984, $40 billion in 1985 and $50 billion in 1986. The House version has much larger nonmilitary spending totals, but smaller deficits, than the Senate Republican budget.

The vote culminated an effort in the Senate to compose differences among Republicans and keep the congressional budget process alive. It followed a day of parliamentary maneuvering that saw the defeat of several budget plans, including an early rejection of the bipartisan budget that was eventually approved.

A budget plan supported by Mr. Reagan and the Republican leadership was defeated twice in the earlier skirmishing. That fiscal outline was proposed by Senators Baker and Pete V. Domenici, Republican of New Mexico, the chairman of the Budget Committee.

Given the split within the Republican Party that has denied a Senate majority to a budget Mr. Reagan would support, the president and other administration officials have been suggesting that having no budget resolution was better than an unacceptable one.

That has offended Senator Domenici and posed a problem for Senator Baker, torn between loyalty to his president and to the institution he leads.

Mr. Reagan's comments about the Congressional budget process prompted some criticism Thursday from Democratic leaders in the House.

Representative James C. Wright Jr., Democrat of Texas, the House majority leader, told Mr. Reagan Thursday morning that he would have to turn off his "spigot" of denunciations if be hoped to win bipartisan support for his foreign policy. Earlier, the speaker of the House, Representative Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., Democrat of Massachusetts, accused Mr. Reagan of being "cruel to the poor."

The vote on the bipartisan plan occurred only after the Senate earlier in the evening had rejected the very same budget, 52-48.

Senator Domenici voted against reconsideration of the bipartisan budget, which was sponsored by Senator Slade Gorton, Republican of Washington. Senator Baker, who moved for reconsideration, voted yes, as did the Republican whip, Senator Theodore F. Stevens of Alaska.

In an initial test, 10 Republicans contributed to defeat of the Domenici-Baker budget. Eight of those 10 supported the Gorton

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Sakharov's Wife Says He Will Die Without Medical Care in Moscow

By John Burns
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — Yelena G. Bonner called a sidewalk news conference Friday to warn that her husband, Andrei D. Sakharov, the physicist and Nobel laureate, will die unless Soviet authorities relent and allow him to return to Moscow for urgent medical treatment.

A week after an official announcement that Mr. Sakharov will not be permitted sanctuary outside of the Soviet Union, Mrs. Bonner summoned reporters to tell them she and her husband both suffer from serious heart conditions which she said necessitated their return from the provincial city of Gorki, where he has been banished to an indefinite term of exile under secret police guard.

The press conference was to have taken place in Mrs. Bonner's sixth-floor apartment in central Moscow, but the apartment door was barred by plainclothes agents. Mrs. Bonner, 60, emerged to hold the session on the street, and 12 hours later the apartment was still cordoned off.

Much of what Mrs. Bonner said Friday centered on her anxieties about Mr. Sakharov dying in Gorki for want of medical attention or being harmed by the secret police. While in the past she has spoken of the danger of the physicist succumbing to his heart ailment and the pressures of life in Gorki, she now says she fears that the KGB might enter the couple's one-bedroom apartment in Gorki during one of her absences and murder her husband.

"Conditions have been created for Sakharov in Gorki in which he will either die or be killed," she said, "and doctors will be found who will attribute the death to natural causes."

Yelena G. Bonner

Sitting on the window ledge of a book shop, her voice barely audible above the roar of truck traffic on Moscow's heavily used inner-ring road, Mrs. Bonner appealed for Western support and thanked President Ronald Reagan for declaring Saturday to be national Andrei Sakharov Day in the United States.

Mr. Reagan's action was announced after Tass said last week that Mr. Sakharov would not be permitted to leave the country because of secrets he learned during two decades of work on Soviet nuclear weapons.

Hopes that fresh protests on the physicist's behalf might change the Kremlin's mind received a mocking response from Pravda, which said that the designation of a day dedicated to Mr. Sakharov was typical of the Lewis Carroll world in which Mr. Reagan lives.

Friends said that the announcement barring his emigration came as a sharp blow after the couple had heard Western broadcasts in Gorki suggesting that the Kremlin might let them leave.

On Friday, Mrs. Bonner reiterated the couple's readiness to leave the Soviet Union and thanked the Norwegian government for an invitation to settle there. She said her husband would be happy to live in Norway, where he has close ties because of his selection for the 1975 Nobel prize for his human rights activities.

She said that neither she nor her husband would accept treatment in Gorki because of a pattern of secret police interference with medical personnel who had dealt with the couple there before.

She cited the seizure of a sackful of his personal papers while he was at a dentist in 1981; the involvement of medical personnel in the couple's forcible removal to hospital during their hunger strike later that year and the fact that three people in medical uniforms, evidently a first aid crew, stood by last October when agents approached his car, incapacitated him with a gas of some kind, and removed another sack of papers from the rear seat.

Lebanon Urges Soviet Pressure On Syria to Join Pullout Talks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — The Lebanese government has urged the Soviet Union to press Syria to withdraw its 40,000 troops from Lebanon and join the U.S.-mediated troop negotiations, Lebanon's official National News Agency said Friday.

The agency, quoting what it called well-informed sources, said: "The government has submitted to the Soviet Ambassador Alexander Soldatov a call for Moscow's help to persuade Syria to enter negotiations with Lebanon on the withdrawal of its forces."

In an attempt to rally support for the Israeli-Lebanese troop withdrawal agreement, signed this week, the Lebanese government dispatched Finance Minister Adel Hamiyeh to Baghdad on a tour that will also include Yemen and Soviet-backed South Yemen.

Other Lebanese envoys were being sent to capitals of Arab states that might provide support in overcoming Syria's rejection of the agreement.

The United States and Syria were also involved in lobbying Arab states to support their own positions on the withdrawal agreement.

Philip C. Habib, the U.S. special envoy to the Mideast, shuttled back to Egypt on Friday in his campaign to reverse Syria's opposition to the pact.

Mr. Habib arrived in Cairo from Saudi Arabia, where he was believed to have urged King Fahd to use Saudi financial clout with Damascus to get Syria to pull its troops out of Lebanon.

Israel has said it will not fulfill its part of the troop pullout agreement until Syria agrees to withdraw its own forces from Lebanon along with those of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Egypt's official Middle East News Agency said Mr. Habib would brief the Egyptians on the outcome of his talks with Lebanese and Saudi leaders and on future U.S. moves to support the agreement. Mr. Habib also planned to visit Jordan.

Sources in Damascus, who requested anonymity, said two senior Syrian government envoys would be dispatched on a tour of Arab capitals to explain Syria's opposition to the Lebanese-Israeli troop withdrawal agreement.

The sources said Information Minister Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad and the minister of state for foreign affairs, Farouk Chareh, would undertake the tour as personal envoys of President Hafez al-Assad.

The National News Agency in Beirut, quoting the same sources that told it of the appeal to the Soviet Union, said the Lebanese government was taking measures to fill a "security vacuum" in the eastern mountains that would be created if the Israelis abruptly pulled out their forces.

Many of Israel's troops in Lebanon are deployed in the eastern mountains, the scene of recurring clashes between Christian and Druze forces.

"The Lebanese authorities will be embarrassed by such a withdrawal because it cannot demand Israel not withdraw since the liberation of each single piece of Lebanon's territory is a Lebanese demand.

"But now such a withdrawal will create a security vacuum that must be filled with enough military force," the agency said.

Mohammed Abu Shakra, the spiritual leader of Lebanon's Moslem Druze community, held lengthy talks with President Amin Gemayel on the fragile peace in the mountains.

A statement signed May 10 by Mr. Abu Shakra and the Druze political leaders urged the government not to deploy the army before reaching a political agreement between the Druze and the Christians.

■ **F-16 Embargo Lifted**

The Reagan administration officially lifted Friday a nearly year-long embargo on the sale of 75 advanced F-16 jet fighters to Israel, imposed after Israel invaded Lebanon, The Associated Press reported from Washington.

The action, foreshadowed by Israel's signing of the troop withdrawal agreement, was announced in a brief Pentagon memorandum. It said Congress had been formally notified of the proposed sale of the jets along with spare parts and related equipment. The cost of the package is about $2.7 billion.

Israel will probably not get the first deliveries of the new F-16s until 1985. It already has a fleet of 75 F-16s provided by the United States after Israel and Egypt reached their peace agreement in 1979.

In Tel Aviv, a high official said Israel was relieved that the embargo had been lifted, but still believed the punishment was unjust. He called the lifting of the embargo "a symbol for a new page in relations between Israel and the United States," the official said.

"We did not deserve that penalty from the very beginning, so what has happened now is a correction of an unjust punishment," he said. "Justice has been done now."

Internal Spy Agency Proposed for Canada

By Michael T. Kaufman
New York Times Service

OTTAWA — The Canadian government has introduced legislation to set up a clandestine intelligence service with broad authority to intercept mail, install recording devices and surreptitiously break into homes or offices.

The legislation, which is raising concerns among civil liberties groups, also provides a penalty of five years in prison for anyone revealing information from which the identity of a covert operative or informant can be inferred.

The bill setting up the Canadian Security Intelligence Service was introduced in Parliament Wednesday, almost two years after a blue-ribbon panel recommended that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police surrender responsibility for national security to a civilian agency.

The commission made its recommendation after finding that the Mounties had committed crimes such as arson, forgery and burglary for national security reasons. Although criminal charges were filed against some of the police, none has gone to jail and only one has been convicted.

In making the bill public, Robert Kaplan, who as solicitor general is the cabinet member responsible for the police, said the powers would be subject to judicial review and could be put into effect only with warrants. He also pointed to a provision of the act precluding the agency from investigating the affairs of people solely for participating in lawful advocacy, protest or dissent.

In Canada, where the ruling Liberal Party has an ample majority to pass the bill, the greatest political attack so far has come from the New Democratic Party, which commands the third parliamentary bloc after the Liberals and the Conservatives.

Alan Borovoy, general counsel of the Canadian Civil Liberties Association, said that the measures would "enable the most intrusive powers of encroachment on peoples' privacy that modern technology permits, including electronic bugging, surreptitious entry, removal of confidential files in circumstances where there is little or no evidence that the law is being broken."

Burt Neuborne, legal director of the American Civil Liberties Union, said warrants could probably be obtained in the United States for each of the actions covered by the Canadian legislation, with the possible exception of breaking and entering.

In the United States, however, investigators have to demonstrate probable cause that the action will yield specified results. The Canadian legislation sets no such limits, obliging judges to be satisfied only that a warrant is required to enable the service to perform its duties.

In Canada, with a written constitution only a year old and where basic civil rights are far more qualified than in the United States, the entire issue of admissibility of illegally seized evidence has yet to be resolved, and suits are pending challenging the use of writs that enable indiscriminate searches without warrant.

On the question of investigative techniques, the Canadian government's bill specifies that with a warrant, the proposed intelligence agency will be able to "enter any place or open or obtain access to any thing; to search for, remove or return, or make copies of or record in any other manner the information, record, document or thing; or to install, maintain or remove any thing."

French Consider What To Do With Dioxin

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Forty-one missing barrels of waste containing poisonous dioxin from the Seveso explosion in Italy, discovered in a disused slaughterhouse in northern France, were shipped Friday to a nearby military camp until officials can determine how and where to dispose of it.

The French secretary of state for the environment, Huguette Bouchardeau, said Friday the Swiss chemical firm of Hoffmann-La Roche was responsible for an eight-month coverup of the whereabouts of the waste. Hoffmann-La Roche, in turn, blamed Mannesmann, the West German company that had contracted to dispose of it.

There was no immediate comment at Mannesmann headquarters in Düsseldorf.

But Hoffmann-La Roche said it would take the responsibility for the complicated and expensive process of separating and burning the poisonous waste. Incinerators in either Switzerland or France appeared to be the most likely sites. Italy has refused to take the material back.

At the village of Anguilcourt-le-Sart in northern France, soldiers loaded the glossy brown barrels Friday into four army trucks and drove 32 miles (50 kilometers) to the military camp at Sissonne, 75 miles northeast of Paris. During the transfer, police blocked other traffic to the village of 300 people, which is in a thick forest.

The barrels were found Thursday in a disused slaughterhouse at Anguilcourt-le-Sart on information that the Ministry of Justice said was supplied by Bernard Paringaux, owner of a waste-disposal firm called Spelidec, who had subcontracted with Mannesmann to get rid of the waste.

André Futterknecht, a Hoffmann-La Roche executive who went to the scene when the barrels were found, said, "The dioxin debris is intact. I even opened one of the barrels to verify its good condition." He added, "We will probably burn the barrels."

Mr. Paringaux has been in a jail at St. Quentin, northwest of Anguilcourt-le-Sart, since March 30 for refusing to say what happened to the waste. Officials quoted him as saying he kept silent because he "didn't want to be burned by his customers."

The owner of the slaughterhouse, a retired butcher named André Droy, said he had been told the barrels contained tar. Mr. Droy, 72, said he had no reason to refuse storing the barrels, noting that Mr. Paringaux is a native of the village.

The barrels contain about two tons of clothing and chemical waste impregnated with 200 grams (about 7 ounces) of dioxin, which the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency calls "the most acutely toxic compound made by man"; it is said to be 150,000 times more poisonous than cyanide. The waste remained after an explosion July 10, 1976, at a chemical plant in Seveso that forced evacuation of the town. Dioxin released by the explosion was blamed for causing a number of miscarriages in women and killing hundreds of animals. The plant was run by a subsidiary of Hoffmann-La Roche.

At Hoffmann-La Roche headquarters in Basel, a company spokesman, Hans Fehr, said the firm was consulting with French authorities on the next step. A French incinerating firm, St. Vulpas, near Lyons, would be capable of burning the waste, he said. But the company had refused to do so last year.

"But now that the waste has been found in France and if the French government now agrees [it should be burned in France], there may be a change," he said.

"Mannesmann did not respect the contract that we signed with them," said Mr. Futterknecht, who is responsible for the chemical company's production and technical problems.

Last year, the Italian government approved a plan to remove the dioxin. Hoffmann-La Roche said it contracted with a subsidiary of Mannesmann, which in turn said it contracted with the Marseilles-based firm of Spelidec.

Spelidec shipped the barrels to St. Quentin and then they vanished.

"Mannesmann is a company of the first order," Mr. Futterknecht said at a news conference in Paris. "They had affirmed to us that they had all the necessary authorizations. Nobody else wanted to take charge of the dioxin wastes. We thus were obliged to accept the secrecy that they asked of us concerning the destination of the wastes, because it was take it or leave it."

The Associated Press

Left, Huguette Bouchardeau, French environment minister; above, André Futterknecht, a Hoffmann-La Roche aide; right, Bernard Paringaux, who was to dispose of the waste.

UPI

INSIDE

Nkomo 'Thinks About Things' in London Exile

By Jay Ross
The Associated Press

LONDON — A sad and bitter Joshua Nkomo, the last "king" of Matabeleland, is quietly "thinking about things" in a simple two-bedroom apartment in a fancy London neighborhood a few blocks from Hyde Park.

Three doors away is the haberdashery where he shops for the size 56 "big man's clothes" he needs for his 300-pound frame, having fled Zimbabwe more than two months ago with only the clothes he was wearing. Other than a few shopping forays, he rarely ventures out of his fifth-floor Westminster apartment, neighbors say.

These are bad times for the 65-year old "Father of Zimbabwe." After a lifetime of fighting for independence for the southern African nation, the opposition leader slipped away in the night of March 8, saying Prime Minister Robert Mugabe had ordered the army to kill him.

Now he sits in lonely self-imposed exile in London "writing down some things to remember," according to an aide, largely ignored by the politicians and press around whom his life revolved for more than three decades.

In the course of a desultory, hourlong conversation, he repeatedly tells a reporter, "I belong in Zimbabwe. I've got to get back there. I'm not a Briton."

Yet he shows no sign of preparing to return to Zimbabwe, where in recent months Mr. Mugabe and his cabinet ministers sharply attacked him.

With his flight, the tense political atmosphere in the country has perceptibly eased and reports of army attacks on civilians allegedly harboring dissidents in his Matabeleland tribal homeland have come to an end, at least temporarily.

It is likely that Mr. Nkomo has done exactly what the Mugabe government wanted, and it may well hope he stays in London indefinitely.

His secret flight allowed the government to paint him as a coward. Meanwhile, the government has shifted from confrontation tactics against his followers to attempting to win their loyalty, subtly using the fact that their leader has abandoned them.

By saying he is welcome to return but refusing to talk to him in London, the government has defused the possibility of his painting his self-exile period as an attempt at reconciliation. After a brief flurry of press coverage following his arrival in mid-March from Botswana, the British media have generally ignored him.

Mr. Nkomo has the added disadvantage of apparently being under wraps for fear of alienating his embarrassed British hosts, who are interested in maintaining good relations with Zimbabwe.

So he sits in his tiny living room and playfully spars with a reporter seeking a hint of his plans.

The most he will say publicly is, "I wanted to get out and think about what can be done ... to help straighten out the country."

"What will I do? I cannot tell you," because that would hamper any chances of success, he says coyly. It appears, however, that he has few plans and fewer options.

If he stays in London he will continue to wither as a political figure.

If he returns to Zimbabwe he could well face eventual arrest. Under emergency powers, the government last month re-detained indefinitely some of his main followers, minutes after a judge had acquitted them of charges of treason and hiding weapons for use against the government.

"The government embarrasses all Zimbabweans when it re-arrests people after a court acquits them," he said.

"I want to help retrieve the country. If I can't, it is up to Robert," he shrugs. "If it becomes hell, so be it, but I don't want it to become hell."

He will not say where his financial support is coming from, but it is believed to be provided by his former multinational backers during the seven-year guerrilla war. He was forced, however, to move out of his expensive hotel owned by one of them, R.W. (Tiny) Rowland.

Mr. Nkomo's apartment is within sight of the expensive Rowland-owned hotel where he and his large entourage stayed in style during the four months of negotiations in 1979 that resulted in an agreement to bring war-torn Rhodesia to independence as Zimbabwe.

Some of the spark has gone out of Mr. Nkomo, and it appears that he has put on weight since arriving in London. Aside from his aide, named Ernest, there are two men in a bedroom who appear to be bodyguards.

"What gets me is this: I fought against Ian Smith," the white prime minister who went to war to prevent black rule. "Smith arrested me and threw me in prison for 10 years. I got that independence, then I had to flee my own country," he says.

Associated Press

Joshua Nkomo, who has been living in exile in London since he fled Zimbabwe in March.

French Take Farm Clash To Highways

Roads and Toll Gates Are Blocked in South

Reuters

MONTPELLIER, France — Farmers and winegrowers caused traffic chaos across southwestern France Friday, blocking highways and major road junctions in support of demands for better prices for their produce.

Jean Huillet, head of a wine producers' action group, said the disruption was a warning to the government. "Our actions will be intensified and become even tougher if we are not listened to," he said. "If necessary, we will make life misery during the tourist season this summer."

Militant farmers occupied superhighway toll gates, causing huge jams, and blocked the railroad lines between Agde and Beziers, radio reports said. At one toll gate outside Narbonne, the demonstrators consoled drivers for the delays by handing out bottles of wine.

In the last few days, they have also intercepted and destroyed shipments of fruit and vegetables from Spain and Italy, claiming unfair competition from cheaper imports.

In retaliation about 20 Spanish farmers threw vegetables at the French Embassy in Madrid Friday, breaking several windows, and dumped a truckload of vegetables in the street in front of the embassy.

France's farm industry has been in a state of ferment for several weeks, with demonstrations by discontented producers also affecting the north and south of the country.

Spokesmen for wine producers said a 5.5-percent price increase agreed on by the European Community was insufficient and called for government subsidies.

■ **Law Students Renew Protest**

Hundreds of French law students barricaded themselves inside Paris university buildings Friday in fresh protests against planned educational reforms, but medical students voted to end a two-month strike over the issue, United Press International reported.

The rightist law students blocked entrances to university buildings and said they would sit-in indefinitely to protest the reforms coming up for parliamentary debate May 24.

The sit-in was prompted by the university's decision to postpone by only one week final exams that had been scheduled for May 24. Students had demanded that final exams be put off until September, arguing that they had been unable to prepare for them because of their campaign of street demonstrations against the reforms.

About 18,000 medical students voted almost 2-to-1 in a national ballot to call off their boycott of classes, but reaffirmed their opposition to the government's education bill.

United Press International

WAITING — Victor Barychev, a Soviet trade official, waited in a Thai detention center after his arrest Thursday on spying charges. Mr. Barychev, expelled from Thailand, left Bangkok for Hanoi Friday.

Leadership Conflicts Delay Lisbon Coalition

Reuters

LISBON — Personalities rather than political differences are delaying the formation of Portugal's 15th postrevolutionary government, as the two biggest parties enter a third week of negotiations to create a center-left coalition.

"We largely agree on most policy matters," a senior Socialist official said, "but Portuguese politics depend very much on personalities."

The Socialist Party, which won a general election in April but fell short of an absolute majority, began negotiations two weeks ago with the second-place Social Democratic Party, a leading partner in the outgoing rightist coalition.

"It is not easy to establish a common view between a party that has just been in government and one that has been in opposition," Mário Soares, the Socialist leader, said Thursday night before a working dinner with Carlos Mota Pinta, the Social Democratic leader.

Socialist sources said their negotiators could not accept retaining certain Social Democratic ministers in the jobs they had held under the previous government.

"How can you convince people that the government has shifted its policy towards the left if the same people are in the government?" the Socialist official asked.

One of the negotiators' thorniest problems is the choice of a finance minister to lead the country through an unpopular program of austerity that both parties agree is essential.

Economic mismanagement during the upheavals that followed the overthrow of the dictatorship in 1974 and the international recession have left Portugal, one of the poorest countries in Western Europe, with severe economic problems and a foreign debt of $13 billion.

Portugal, scheduled to repay substantial debts this year, urgently needs a government to tackle the economy after five months of caretaker administration with little power.

The Social Democrats' general secretary, Antonio Capucho, said certain sensitive issues still needed to be resolved on economic legislation and on matters such as health, employment and agriculture.

Both sides have agreed on the principle of opening to private enterprise some banks and insurance companies that were nationalized under Communist influence in 1975, and on revising labor laws that make it almost impossible to dismiss workers.

But Social Democratic negotiators complain that the Socialists, while agreeing to principles, are loath to discuss details.

The Socialists say delays are often due to the inability of Social Democratic negotiators to make decisions before consulting the myriad interest groups in their party.

Both sides are anxious for the success of the coalition, one of the few political permutations as yet untried since 1974. Its two-thirds parliamentary majority could provide Portugal with the stability and continuity of policy it has lacked so far.

Cape Town Police Finally Defeat Black Squatters With Tear Gas

By Allister Sparks
Washington Post Service

CAPE TOWN — Police and black affairs officials here have finally won a three-month war of attrition against a group of homeless black people who have defied South Africa's racial laws by erecting primitive plastic shelters for their families on sandy wasteland outside this beautiful coastal city.

The campaign to remove what is officially regarded as an illegal "squatter camp" has included repeatedly tearing down the people's shelters and confiscating their clothes, food, cooking utensils and even children's medicines.

It ended with a military-style assault in the early hours of Tuesday morning, when police threw a barbed-wire cordon around the camp and, after giving the people five minutes to disperse, bombarded it with tear-gas canisters. In the ensuing panic, several persons were injured and some children were taken for treatment to a hospital in Cape Town, reporters said.

Later, 76 of the squatters who did not have official permits to be in the Cape Town area were arrested. Two hundred others who do have official permits are being accommodated in two large beerhalls in nearby black townships. Pieter G. Koornhof, the minister in charge of black affairs, has announced a special concession allowing them to build houses on a new site, called Driftsands, 25 miles (40 kilometers) outside the city.

The squatter camp where the people have been trying to establish rudimentary homes is 10 miles from Cape Town, where most of them work.

Noel Robb, a member of the Black Sash, a civil rights organization that has been trying to help the squatters, said Thursday that two children had been reported lost during the police assault on the camp and the arrests.

The official campaign against the black families has its roots in a 20-year government policy to try to limit the number of blacks allowed to live and work in the western half of Cape province. The government froze the building of houses for blacks because of this policy. However, economic growth in the area continued to draw in black workers despite the controls, with the result that there is now a chronic housing shortage.

Timo Bezuidenhout, the official in charge of black affairs in the region, estimates there are now about 80,000 black people without homes here. The government now recognizes the need to build more houses for blacks, but it is emphatic in refusing to allow those without homes to build their own shelters in the meantime.

It argues that squatter camps cannot be allowed to develop. Mr. Bezuidenhout appeals repeatedly to the homeless blacks to be patient and lodge with other families until the government can build more houses.

However, the pressures of overcrowding keep forcing groups of people out onto the sandy Cape Flats, where they put up rudimentary shelters, and then clash with the police who come to knock these down.

The clash that ended Tuesday was one of the most prolonged of these. It began last February, when about 600 families put up plastic shelters on the site of what used to be called the Kakaza Trading Center. From then on, the police have waged a war of attrition on the KTC camp, as it has come to be known.

They repeatedly tore down the shelters, only to see the determined squatters put them up again. Eventually, the squatters began dismantling the shelters themselves before dawn each day, putting them up again after dark. The police then took to raiding them at night, confiscating belongings.

The campaign reached a climax last week as the cold winter rains of the western cape began. For four wet days and nights the police set up spotlights at the camp and refused to allow any of the squatters to cover themselves against the rain.

"The people dug holes in the sand," Mr. Robb said in an interview Thursday. "If they wrapped blankets around themselves, the police left them, but as soon as anyone pulled anything over his head, the police removed it.

"I saw one policeman stop a woman who tried to cover her baby's head with a petticoat," Mr. Robb added.

On Monday, Mr. Koornhof announced that those KTC squatters with permits to be in the Cape Town area could live in the two beerhalls until the Driftsands site was ready. At the same time, he warned that those without permits could not live in the beerhalls and would be arrested and prosecuted.

That night about 200 whites held a meeting in Cape Town to protest at the treatment of the squatters. After the meeting some went to the KTC camp, where they joined the squatters in singing and dancing.

It was then that the police put down the barbed-wire cordon and launched their tear-gas bombardment.

Senate Approves Budget Unacceptable to Reagan

(Continued from Page 1)

budget in its initial test, but it lost 52-48, with the Republican leadership and many conservatives opposing it.

The Senate's rejection of the Reagan-backed budget marked the second defeat for such a measure in a week. A similar plan lost, 52-48, with seven Republicans voting no, May 12.

The Domenici budget projected 1984 spending of $850.7 billion, while the Gorton budget proposed spending $849.7 billion. For 1985, the Domenici plan would have spending of $914.2 billion, and the Gorton budget's outlays would reach $910.8 billion.

The Domenici budget proposed tax increases of $2.6 billion in the fiscal year 1984 and $5.7 billion in 1985, to be legislated this year under a "reconciliation" requirement. The Gorton budget proposed new taxes of $9 billion in 1984, $13 billion in 1985 and $51 billion in 1986, with all three increases to be written into tax law this year.

Senator Domenici expressed skepticism about the Gorton budget's tax proposals. Alluding to the president's threat at his news conference Tuesday evening to veto any tax increases that occurred while the economy was coming out of recession, Senator Domenici asked the Senate rhetorically, "Will those taxes ever be enacted into law?"

The Domenici two-year budget projected deficits of $192.7 billion in 1984 and $185 billion in 1985. The Gorton budget, which provided for somewhat lower military spending, projected deficits of $179 billion in 1984, $168 billion in 1985 and $130 billion in 1986.

In the middle of the evening, the Senate bogged down for more than an hour debating proposals that leaders on both sides opposed.

Space Shuttle in Cologne

The Associated Press

COLOGNE — The U.S. space shuttle Enterprise arrived Friday in West Germany carried on the back of a jumbo jet for a four-day stopover before heading to the Paris Air Show.

Unemployment In EC Declined 2% Last Month

Reuters

BRUSSELS — The number of people out of work in the European Community fell 2 percent last month but the underlying trend is still slightly up, the EC statistics office said Friday.

At the end of April there were 11.9 million out of work, 10.7 percent of the working population and 220,000 fewer than at the end of March, it said.

Normal seasonal factors accounted for the fall and masked an underlying trend toward higher unemployment, the office said. The figures excluded Greece, which collects its data on a different basis from the other nine nations in the community.

WORLD BRIEFS

Walesa Aide Reportedly Arrested

WARSAW (Combined Dispatches) — Bronislaw Geremek, a senior adviser to Lech Walesa, has been arrested on charges of organizing an illegal meeting and spreading "misinformation" about Poland, sources close to the banned Solidarity union said Friday.

Mr. Geremek, 51, was taken into custody Tuesday, but his absence was not noticed until the next day, when he was due to give a class at Warsaw University, the sources said. He is the first person charged in connection with a May 6 meeting attended by Mr. Walesa, his advisers and leaders of other unions outlawed under martial law.

In another development, a Warsaw military court has imprisoned seven underground Solidarity activists and given suspended sentences to two others, the official news agency PAP said Friday. In a trial that began last month, the group was convicted of inciting strikes and street disturbances, producing and distributing illegal publications and terrorizing political opponents, PAP said.

Greece Says Air Space Violated

ATHENS (Reuters) — Greece protested Friday to the United States over alleged violations of its air space by American and Turkish planes during a NATO exercise and said the incident could hinder talks on the future of U.S. military bases here.

Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou said joint formations of U.S. and Turkish planes entered the Athens flight-information region Thursday without permission and created a "very serious political issue." Foreign Minister Ioannis Haralambopoulos summoned the U.S. ambassador to protest the incident. The spokesman said the joint action indicated that the "United States supports Turkish claims in the Aegean."

The incident is the second major hitch in Greek-U.S. relations in less than a month. In April, the U.S. assistant secretary of state, Richard R. Burt, canceled a visit to Greece after the government sharply downgraded the trip's status because of reports that he had made anti-Greek remarks in Turkey.

EC Cool to Third World Food Plea

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — The European Community responded coolly Friday to a plea by famine-stricken developing countries for a chance to buy part of the 10-nation bloc's huge food surpluses at subsidized prices, diplomats said.

Although community ministers did not entirely reject the request, the diplomats said that only France appeared to be in favor of the cheap sales. The issue will be studied further.

The demand was made by delegates of 63 African, Caribbean and Pacific countries during annual talks with the EC aimed at ironing out problems of the five-year Lomé convention on aid and trade that binds the two sides. Diplomats said the community was unwilling to meet the request because of concerns that this might aggravate a trade dispute with the United States over subsidized farm exports.

Stone Expects 'Difficult Mission'

WASHINGTON (AP) — Richard Stone said Friday he had serious doubts about the likelihood of success in his mission as President Ronald Reagan's Central American troubleshooter.

"This is going to be a very difficult mission," he testified before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. The former Democratic senator from Florida said that political divisions within El Salvador and other Central American nations are so deep that the U.S. role there will necessarily be limited.

Under questioning, Mr. Stone said he would talk directly with leftist guerrillas in El Salvador and seek to bring various guerrilla groups to the bargaining table, but that serious negotiations would be difficult.

AP

Richard Stone

Arab States Act to End Gulf War

RIYADH (WP) — The six conservative Arab states of the Gulf have begun a mediation effort to end the war between Iran and Iraq amid signs of an Iranian willingness to discuss seriously a settlement of the conflict.

The six, led by Saudi Arabia and grouped within the Gulf Cooperation Council, have presented a plan that includes a "reconstruction fund" that appears to meet one of Iran's principal demands for a halt in the hostilities, namely some kind of war reparation.

The plan has been presented to Tehran by two delegates of the council, led by the Kuwaiti foreign minister, Sheik Sabah al-Ahmad. The other council members are Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Oman. After a meeting of the council's foreign ministers here Thursday night, a spokesman said the delegation had received an "encouraging response" from both Baghdad and Tehran and that the mediation effort would continue at the request of both countries.

French Defense Budget Adopted

PARIS (AP) — The French National Assembly adopted Friday a five-year, 830-billion-franc ($113-billion) military spending plan, which includes a controversial cut in conventional ground forces and a corresponding emphasis on nuclear defense.

French defense officials project that the budget represents an 11-percent real increase in military spending after inflation, with 130 billion francs ($18 billion) earmarked for France's tactical and strategic nuclear force.

For the Record

LONDON (AP) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher formally opened her campaign Friday for the June 9 general election by declaring that her Conservative Party is fighting the rampant "state socialism" offered by the opposition Labor Party.

BASEL, Switzerland (AP) — The police announced Friday that they have cracked a Turkish-controlled narcotics-peddling ring and have confiscated 77 pounds (35 kilograms) of heroin, the biggest seizure ever made by a Swiss narcotics squad. The amount was estimated by the police as having a street value of 20 million Swiss francs ($9.7 million).

SEOUL (UPI) — South Korea released 1,186 prisoners Friday to mark the anniversary of Buddha's birth, officials said.

CORRECTION: Because of a typographical error, an article in the Special Report on France published Friday incorrectly stated the share of exports in the French rail industry's annual business. The correct figure is 40 percent.

Israel Still Counts on West Bank's 'Silent Majority' to Isolate PLO

By Edward Walsh
Washington Post Service

RAMALLAH, Israeli-Occupied West Bank — Despite a clear lack of success so far, the Israeli civil administration here remains committed to the Arab Village Leagues as the main vehicle by which to foster a "moderate" Palestinian leadership in the occupied West Bank, according to the head of the civil administration.

Shlomo Ilya acknowledged in an interview that the Village Leagues, created in 1978 and supported by Israel as an alternative to the pro-Palestine Liberation Organization mayors elected in the West Bank in 1976, have gone through a difficult period and were "exhausted" at one point last year.

"The Village Leagues are very young and are making all the mistakes a young political organization makes," General Ilya said in his office at the civil administration headquarters north of here.

But despite the stylistic changes he has brought to the civil administration since taking over in December, General Ilya said there has been no change in basic Israeli policy in the West Bank: To smash the influence of the PLO in the territory and develop in its place a Palestinian leadership willing to deal with Israel on the basis of the Camp David autonomy formula.

The announcement by King Hussein of Jordan that he will not enter Mideast peace negotiations either separately or as a representative of the Palestinians appears likely to refocus attention on the political attitudes of the West Bank's 700,000 Arab residents.

With Hussein and Yasser Arafat, the PLO's chairman, in apparent deadlock over how to respond to President Ronald Reagan's Mideast peace initiative, General Ilya and other Israeli officials hope that what they call the pro-Jordanian "silent majority" in the West Bank will now demand that Jordan take the lead in representing their interests with or without Mr. Arafat's blessing.

Israel has long pinned its hopes on this silent majority emerging from the shadows to accept Israel's terms for autonomy while breaking with the PLO, completely isolating Mr. Arafat and his colleagues.

Menachem Milson, a Hebrew University professor and one of the chief architects of the policy, argued that the only hope for a political settlement in the West Bank was to "free the population of the territories from the grip of the PLO" and to "make a real effort to create conditions in which moderate Palestinians can speak out."

The Village Leagues, created and funded by Israel and granted certain powers and even weapons by the Israelis, were to be the source of this alternative leadership.

But the experiment has made little discernible progress while in recent months its guardian, the civil administration, has been going through a period of turmoil itself.

Mr. Milson resigned last fall as the first head of the civil administration. The reason he gave was the Israeli government's initial refusal to appoint an official commission to investigate the massacre of Palestinians in refugee camps in Beirut.

Mr. Milson's critics, however, contend that he had fallen out of favor with Ariel Sharon, then defense minister, and would not have kept his job in any case.

Mr. Milson was replaced by his top aide, Colonel Yigal Karmon, until December when Brigadier General Ilya was taken from the army's intelligence service and installed in the civil administration.

At this point, however, both the future of the civil administration and the direction of West Bank policies under Israel's new defense minister, Moshe Arens, remain uncertain.

In recent days, press reports in Israel have said that the top commanders of the Israeli Army were urging that they be empowered to deport Palestinians who take part in demonstrations and that Mr. Arens is considering a reassertion of the military's role in the territory, downgrading the importance of the civil administration.

General Ilya, 38, a native of Syria who speaks Arabic, has brought a different style to the job than that of the abrasive Mr. Milson and has moved to reduce some of the friction between the civil administration and the West Bank Arabs.

He has reduced from 400 to about 260 the number of Village League members authorized to carry Israeli-supplied arms.

General Ilya is more candid than many Israeli officials in assessing the relative strengths of the PLO and Village Leagues in the West Bank five years after the creation of the leagues and almost a year since the PLO was driven from southern Lebanon.

He estimated that 20 percent to 30 percent of the West Bank's population supports Mr. Arafat or other "left-wing" Palestinian leaders, a figure that many Palestinians would contend is too low.

But General Ilya conceded that even fewer West Bank Arabs, between 15 percent and 20 percent, support the ideas of the Village Leagues and that the leagues' active membership is even less.

The Village Leagues' recent troubles have included internal strife and the dismissal of the head of the Hebron district Village Leagues amid charges of financial irregularities.

The leader of the leagues, Mustafa Dudeen, has gone forward with the creation of a Federation of Palestinian Leagues, supposedly to link all the individual West Bank leagues together. But it does not appear to have progressed much beyond the organizational chart stage.

General Ilya blamed the Village Leagues' troubles not only on the opposition of many Palestinians, who consider Mr. Dudeen and his followers collaborationists and opportunists, but on skepticism of the idea behind the leagues in many segments of Israeli society.

He also decried the "workings of Arab society," which he said included "bribery as a way of life," and said the civil administration was insisting to the Village Leagues that they construct a "Western-style" organization.

General Ilya also expressed concern over the potential for serious violence between West Bank Arabs and the territory's growing number of armed Jewish settlers.

He said he would like to see a reduction in the number of Jewish settlers who carry arms but maintained that the Israeli Army is trying to reduce its presence in the West Bank and there are "many places where we don't have the army."

But he rejected the suggestion that an increasing number of settlers in the West Bank will lead to a larger army presence to protect them or a larger number of settlers carrying their own weapons.

He said the hope was that with "more Jews" in the West Bank "the sense of security will be higher" and the settlers will therefore feel less need to carry weapons.

Board Warns of Air Traffic Problems

But Admits Good Safety Record Since Controllers Were Fired in U.S.

By Douglas B. Feaver
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The National Transportation Safety Board has reported that the nation's air traffic control system is suffering from several significant safety problems despite the excellent record it has compiled since President Ronald Reagan fired 11,400 striking controllers in August 1981.

In a letter to the Federal Aviation Administration, which operates the system, the board said Thursday, "Based strictly on the absence since the strike of a significant number of accidents attributed to [air traffic control] factors, the ATC system has been operated safely."

However, it said, problems in the system "indicate that the margin of safety is less than the safety board believes to be desirable."

Nine recommendations to the FAA were backed up by a report detailing months of interviews, surveys of controllers and other checks by board investigators.

The board said that it is concerned about four things:

- "Incomplete reporting" of errors by controllers and pilots that result in planes getting too close to one another. The FAA, the board said, concentrates on disciplining controllers who err, which means that controllers tend not to report their errors and the FAA tends not to get at the roots of their causes.
- The FAA has not found a way to monitor and correct excessive workload, fatigue and stress among controllers, most of whom have had few vacations and have worked many hours of overtime to keep the air traffic system functioning since the controller strike. As restrictions on the number of flights are relaxed and traffic increases, "the controllers' workload is increased and the margins for error are reduced logarithmically."
- Front-line supervisors, who kept the system running after the strike, are continuing to handle traffic almost as often as they supervise. When they do, no one supervises, although "the need for direct supervision still exists and must be provided."
- The FAA's Flight Service Stations, which provide weather information and other aid to nonscheduled aviation users from leisure pilots to small airlines, have been unable to meet demand. The result is that many unscheduled airline and small plane pilots have chosen to fly with outdated weather information and without benefit of air traffic control services they should have used.

To deal with the problems, the board recommended, among other things, that the FAA:

- Postpone planned increases in air traffic volume until sufficient controllers are trained and qualified and supervisors can return to supervising.
- Develop measures of determining and alleviating stress among controllers.
- Reprogram the FAA's air traffic computers so they will detect and report controller errors that can be analyzed.
- Permit controllers to report *mistakes and errors by themselves* and others without fear of disciplinary action.
- Assign adequate staff and equipment to Flight Service Stations so the aviation community will get better weather and flight plan information.

The safety board has no authority to require regulation or change, it can only nag. The FAA is required to acknowledge board recommendations but is not required to adopt them.

Dennis Feldman, a spokesman for the FAA, said the report would be studied.

"We're pleased that the board did not find the system unsafe," he said. "Our feeling is that the best empirical evidence of any safety matter is the record itself."

No accidents have been attributed to strike-related causes, the board said. The report is the second major study the safety board has conducted since the strike, and both have concluded that flying is still basically safe.

There was substantial debate among the board's five members as to how harsh the new report should be in raising problems. The issue was resolved when members Donald D. Engen and Francis H. McAdams filed a concurring comment that said, "In our view, the tone of the report implies a lack of safety that is not supported by objective data of the day-to-day operation of the system."

Board members not bothered by the tone of the report and voting for it were Patricia A. Goldman, G.H. Patrick Bursley and Chairman Jim Burnett.

Transportation Secretary Elizabeth Hanford Dole and J. Lynn Helms, the FAA administrator, have been telling Congress that the air traffic control system is now capable of handling as many flights a day as it did before the controllers struck.

United Press International

EAST-WEST TOAST — Canadian Agriculture Minister Eugene Whelan, left, chatted with Soviet Politburo member Mikhail Gorbachev in Ottawa before the two traveled 20 miles by limousine on muddy backroads for a meal at Mr. Whelan's farm home.

India Quietly Discusses Purchase of $1 Billion In Weapons From U.S.

By Bernard Weinraub
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — India has quietly expressed interest in buying machine guns, mobile howitzers and C-130 aircraft in a potential $1-billion purchase of arms from the United States, according to administration officials.

Such a move, after months of secret talks, would mark a significant step away from India's reliance on the Soviet Union as its main arms supplier. "It would definitely be a positive step in our relations," a State Department official said Thursday.

India, seeking to diversify its arms purchases abroad in recent years, has bought Mirage fighters from France, Jaguar jets from Britain and submarines from West Germany. The politically delicate discussions with the United States have involved a wide range of weapons including F-20 Tigershark jet fighters.

Officials said the talks began after Prime Minister Indira Gandhi visited the United States last year, when President Ronald Reagan directed his administration to press for an arms relationship with India. Officials of the National Security Council and the Defense Department have played key roles in the talks, which have taken place in Washington and in New Delhi between the U.S. ambassador, Harry Barnes, and Indian military aides.

Officials close to the discussions said India's military was especially interested in buying U.S. weaponry and had observed and commented on Israel's military mastery and its use of American weapons over the Syrians, with their Soviet weaponry, in the conflict in Lebanon last year.

"Various possibilities have been explored, *ranging from small arms* to aircraft," said a ranking Defense Department official. "Nothing is closing right now, but it may. The Indians have been talking to our production managers."

A State Department official said India had shown genuine interest in buying .50-caliber machine guns, self-propelled 155mm artillery and C-130 transport aircraft, which would largely be used for scientific teams in the Antarctic.

India makes about 85 percent of its arms, including its own infantry field gun, artillery, tanks, trucks, some rockets and planes. It has largely depended on Moscow for the remaining 15 percent, with the Russians offering highly concessional terms involving credits repayable in local currency. Moscow is said to supply T-72 tanks, surface-to-air missiles, patrol boats, anti-tank weapons and electronic equipment.

The United States has served as Pakistan's major arms supplier but has never provided a major flow of weapons to India. It once sold weaponry there but cut off those sales during India's wars with Pakistan in 1965 and 1971.

Senator Orrin G. Hatch, deputy foreign policy chairman of the Senate Steering Committee, said in a Senate speech Thursday that a "historic shift" was under way in U.S.-Indian relations "brought about by the strategic vision of President Ronald Reagan and his advisers."

The steering committee, a conservative group of 25 senators, is known to meet regularly with William P. Clark, the National Security Council director.

Mr. Hatch, Republican of Utah, said that India's relations with China and Pakistan had warmed considerably and that the "Reagan administration is on the verge of establishing a balanced American relationship with India and Pakistan for the first time in many years."

Mr. Hatch also said that Indian requests to buy equipment "will be acted upon favorably by the Congress." He said there was bipartisan support for such sales and that "many conservative senators support the effort to de-couple Mrs. Gandhi from her close relations with the Soviet Union."

It is known that Mr. Hatch recently sent an aide, Michael Pillsbury, to New Delhi twice to assure the Indian government that there would be considerable congressional support for the arms sales despite Mrs. Gandhi's friendly ties to the Soviet Union.

Egypt to Improve Base Without U.S. Funds

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Egypt has decided not to accept U.S. funds to improve military facilities for use by the American rapid deployment force but is considering paying for and building those facilities itself, a State Department spokesman said Friday.

The spokesman, John Hughes, said Egypt's offer to permit U.S. forces to use the Egyptian military base at Ras Banas still stands "should they be needed to assist an Arab or Moslem country requesting assistance to repel an armed attack."

"Egypt remains fully committed to this offer, as it remains fully committed to other aspects of our strategic cooperation," Mr. Hughes said, including Egyptian involvement in the Bright Star joint military exercise scheduled to be held in Egypt this summer.

■ **Negotiations Suspended**

Earlier, Richard Halloran of The New York Times reported from Washington:

The United States and Egypt have suspended negotiations leading toward the improvement of the Ras Banas base, officials in the Reagan administration said.

Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger reportedly decided to end the talks several days ago because of disagreement over such questions as control of the base, and Thursday he asked congressional leaders to eliminate $96 million in construction money for the next fiscal year.

The talks ended amicably, the officials said, but they acknowledged that the interruption marks a setback in defense plans for the oil resources around the Gulf. Alternate bases may be sought in Greece, Turkey, Oman and Saudi Arabia, they said.

The Ras Banas base, on the Red Sea across from central Saudi Arabia, is 900 miles (1,448 kilometers) from the Gulf, and would have been used as a staging area, airfield and supply depot for U.S. forces sent to prevent or repel any attack on the oilfields of the region.

In the fall of 1981, a reinforced battalion of U.S. paratroopers, in a test for the rapid deployment force, dropped into the Egyptian desert after a nonstop flight from the United States.

Construction money at Ras Banas would have been used to pay for fuel storage tanks, the lengthening and improvement of runways for fighter and bomber aircraft, barracks for troops and docks for supply ships.

Since the formation in 1979 of the rapid deployment force, now called the U.S. Central Command, Washington has gained access to a string of military bases around the Indian Ocean in Kenya, Somalia and Oman. Access to the Egyptian military base at Ras Banas and permission from Egypt to improve and enlarge it, however, was critical to that plan.

In 1981, Anwar Sadat, then president of Egypt, promised that the United States would have access to the base at Ras Banas if requested by a friendly Arab country to help repel an armed attack.

Mr. Sadat insisted that the United States pay for improvements, and the administration agreed but Congress balked. Critics opposed spending the large sums envisioned without a written access guarantee.

U.S. Still Unsure Of the Identity of Beirut Bombers

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — White House, intelligence and Pentagon officials say they still do not know who carried out the bomb attack on the U.S. Embassy in Beirut on April 18 in which 63 persons, including 17 Americans, were killed.

Despite some recently broadcast and published reports of evidence linking the bombing to the government of Iran, senior officials here say there is not enough hard evidence at this time to "point the finger at anyone."

"The agencies are still sifting through a lot of intelligence and haven't yet reached any firm conclusions as to who was responsible," said a senior intelligence official.

A well-placed White House official echoed that assessment. Both officials, and others interviewed, emphasized that they were not ruling out Iranian involvement in the bombing. Rather, they were saying, as the White House official put it, "that we don't know precisely. We don't have enough information to make that charge."

Officials say the Iranians remain the most plausible suspects. But there are other suspects, including Libya and Syria and groups of Lebanese and Iraqis who are pro-Iranian. Immediately after the bombing, a little-known terrorist group called the Islamic Jihad, or Holy War, claimed responsibility, but other groups have also done so.

Pinochet Is Feeling Shock Waves of Protest

By Juan de Onis
International Herald Tribune

SANTIAGO — After nearly 10 years in power, the highly repressive Chilean military regime of President Augusto Pinochet has been shocked by the most widespread public protest against economic and political conditions since General Pinochet led the overthrow of the late President Salvador Allende in 1973.

It took only a hastily organized call by the copper miners' union for a nonviolent "day of national protest" May 11 to trigger an outburst of dissent across the social spectrum.

Workers held protest rallies in their shantytowns and two persons were killed when police opened fire on demonstrators. In middle-class apartment houses, thousands of women pounded pots and pans. Caravans of automobiles blowing horns circulated in the elegant tree-lined streets of the upper city, where the generals and admirals live.

"This is what hurt the regime the most," said Sergio Barriga, a miners' union leader, referring to the disaffection shown in the upper and middle classes, where the government had almost unconditional support until recently.

El Mercurio, the "establishment" newspaper that is closely identified with the regime, acknowledged editorially that the day of protest showed that "partisans of the regime have become increasingly disheartened" by General Pinochet's political immobility and reluctance to create openings to civilian political forces.

After a week of cautious analysis of the situation, including a cabinet meeting, General Pinochet announced a television address for Friday night to discuss "national problems." This will probably be his answer to the protests.

The Pinochet style is repressive. Under the constitution of 1980,

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adopted by plebiscite, the president's term extends until 1989 and he wields emergency powers under which dissidents can be jailed or exiled without trial.

These powers have been applied to Andres Zaldivar, an exile who is now president of the worldwide Christian Democratic International, and Manuel Bustos, a key union leader. Another labor figure, Tucapel Jiménez, leader of the civil service union, was kidnapped mysteriously last year and found dead on a country road with a bullet in his head.

But repressive decrees and political intimidation are no longer a basis for maintaining necessary support for a government that seems increasingly isolated in its dependence on the armed forces to stay in power.

Although political parties have been banned since 1973, political allegiances are just below the surface. The shift among businessmen and professionals from support of this regime to dissent is apparent in many organizations.

In the election last month for directors of the influential national lawyers association, the opposition swept six of the eight seats against a concerted effort by pro-government candidates, backed by Justice Minister Monica Madariaga, to retain control.

The growth of the opposition and the dissatisfaction with the regime is stimulated by a severe economic crisis. One out of four members of the labor force is unemployed. Businessmen and farmers are swamped by high-interest debts. Banks are having serious difficulties collecting loans.

Javier Vial, who heads a financial-industrial conglomerate that was worth more than $1 billion a year ago, lost control of the key to his empire, the Bank of Chile, which was put under government administration in January to avoid a collapse. The bank owes nearly $2 billion to foreign banks.

Once regarded as a pillar of support for the free-market international borrowing policies of the regime, Mr. Vial is now an outspoken critic of the government's handling of the crisis.

"If we are going to recover our agriculture and revive our industries, which are working at 30 percent of capacity, the government has to increase the supply of money, increase tariffs to protect our activities and provide credit stimulation to housing and public works," Mr. Vial said in an interview.

Under the conditions of a $900-million standby loan obtained from the International Monetary Fund recently, Chile is committed to a restrictive monetary policy, low credit ceilings and devaluations of the peso to promote exports.

On the basis of this agreement, foreign bankers holding Chile's $18 billion in foreign debt have agreed to reschedule payment of $2.4 billion in principal due this year and next, and lend another $1.3 billion for interest payments.

Without this arrangement with the international banks, Chile would have to default on payments due this year. Exports are unlikely to exceed $4 billion, despite an upturn in copper prices, Chile's main source of foreign exchange.

But the economic forecast for this year is a further decline in production of goods and services, on top of a 13-percent drop in gross national product last year.

This economic malaise, with continuing high levels of unemployment, which includes many professionals, will continue to feed protest movements. While General Pinochet retains the support of the armed forces, which he commands, he can repress opposition parties and labor unions, which lack strong leadership or unity.

But this would clearly go against the growing mood of the country, which is for an opening by the government to negotiations and dialogue with nonviolent political sectors. It remains to be seen whether General Pinochet, 67 years old and accustomed to authoritarian command, can make this change, or whether he will continue the hard line of repression.

The Associated Press

In a rare display of agreement, Oleg Troyanovsky of the Soviet Union, left, joined Sir John Thomson of Britain, center, and Charles M. Lichenstein of the United States in voting Thursday for a Security Council resolution on Central America.

U.S., Nicaragua Clash in UN Council

New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — The United States and Nicaragua clashed at the United Nations Thursday immediately after they voted together in the Security Council to urge four Latin American nations to intensify their peacemaking efforts in Central America.

Nicaragua's foreign minister, the Reverend Miguel D'Escoto Brockman, renewed his charge that the Reagan administration has "directed and financed an immoral and unjustified armed invasion by mercenaries from Honduran territory." Mr. D'Escoto said the resolution demanded an end to that policy.

Charles M. Lichenstein, a deputy U.S. delegate, said in reply that Mr. D'Escoto had lost touch with reality, had tried to rewrite the council's text and had "maligned and misrepresented the policies of my government and its elected president."

The resolution, adopted by a vote of 15-0, was broad and vague enough to accommodate both Nicaragua and the United States. Its key paragraph urges "the Contadora Group to spare no effort to find solutions to the problem of the region." The group, comprising Colombia, Mexico, Panama and Venezuela, takes its name from the Panamanian island where the nations first met to discuss the crisis in Central America.

Reagan Strongly Attacks Castro, Promises Aid to Central America

The Associated Press

MIAMI — President Ronald Reagan, in a harsh new attack on communism and President Fidel Castro of Cuba, declared Friday that Congress would be writing "a prescription for disaster" if it failed *to give El Salvador the weapons it* needs to fight leftist insurgents.

"Our friends cannot be expected to stand unarmed against insurgents who have been armed to the teeth by the Soviet-Cuban-Nicaraguan axis," Mr. Reagan said in remarks prepared for delivery to a Cuban-American group on the 81st anniversary of Cuba's independence from Spain.

In another of a series of campaign-style appearances, Mr. Reagan said that even though Cuba was no longer independent, "we will not let this same fate befall others in the hemisphere, we will not permit the Soviets and their henchmen in Havana to deprive others of their freedom, and some day, Cuba itself will be free."

Mr. Reagan combined his attack on Mr. Castro with a warning to Congress that it must act now to prevent Central America from going down the same path as Cuba.

"Today a new colonialism threatens the Americas," the president said. "Insurgents, armed and directed by a far-away power, seek to impose a philosophy that is alien to everything in which we believe and goes against our birthright.

"It is a philosophy that holds truth and liberty in contempt and is a self-declared enemy of the worship of God," he said.

"Wherever put into practice, it has brought depression and human deprivation," he said. "There is no clearer example of this than Cuba."

Mr. Reagan delivered his speech to the Cuban-American National Foundation, a nonprofit group.

The president, who received about 40 percent of the Hispanic vote in 1980, spent several hours in Dade County (Miami), where an estimated 581,000 Hispanics live.

In his speech, Mr. Reagan called Cuba "a new fascist regime," which represses freedom of speech and press and sends young soldiers "to far-away lands ... to do the bidding of a foreign government, defiling their hands with the blood of others, not serving their own interests, but propping up leaders who have no popular support." This was an apparent reference to Cuban involvement in Angola.

He stressed that he would not permit anything similar to happen in Central America, where he said people had chosen the course of freedom.

"They, and we, are committed to this course and will not tolerate Mr. Castro's efforts to prevent it. They, and we, want Central America for Central Americans and that's the way it's going to be."

He assailed the Cuban economy as "a grotesque joke" and said that Cuba is "rapidly becoming one of the most economically backward" countries in the region, "thanks to the communist system."

For the second time in two weeks, Mr. Reagan also accused the Castro government of involvement in the drug trade, "peddling drugs like criminals, profiting on the misery of the addicted."

Mr. Reagan said the time had arrived in Central America "to act reasonably and decisively to avert a crisis and prevent other people from suffering the same fate as your brothers and sisters in Cuba."

He called for congressional approval of his aid package as well his proposal for tax and trade advantages for U.S. companies that invest in the region. He also urged approval of legislation that would establish Radio Marti, a proposed U.S. propaganda voice to originate from Florida.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee recently voted unanimously to give El Salvador $76 million in military aid this fiscal year and in fiscal 1984. That gives the administration $60 million less than it wanted in total aid this year and $10 million less that it was seeking for next year.

4 More Top EPA Officials Resign

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Four high-ranking officials of the Environmental Protection Agency submitted their resignations Friday as William D. Ruckelshaus, the agency's new administrator, moved quickly to establish his mark.

Those resigning included the directors of the agency's air and water programs and the regional administrators in Boston and Philadelphia. Their resignation letters were turned in to Mr. Ruckelshaus Friday.

Agency sources, who asked not to be named, said the resignations had been requested by him.

Those resigning included Kathleen Bennett, assistant administrator for air programs, and Frederic A. Eidness Jr., assistant administrator for water programs.

Their departure means that all six assistant administrators at the agency have left in recent months.

Also resigning Friday were Peter N. Bibko, regional administrator in Philadelphia, and Lester A. Sutton, regional administrator in Boston.

Former Administrator Anne M. Burford and more than a dozen of her top aides left before Mr. Ruckelshaus was nominated for the job in the wake of the congressional investigations.

■ **Ethics Policy Announced**

Cass Peterson of The Washington Post reported earlier:

Mr. Ruckelshaus, moving quickly to try to patch up the Environmental Protection Agency's image, announced a new ethics policy that is to include weekly release of his appointment calendar and those of other top officials.

Congressional investigators have subpoenaed the calendars of some former agency officials, looking for evidence of undue industry influence. One official destroyed his calendars.

Besides opening the appointment calendars, he set out new policy in three other areas, saying that:

- The agency will provide for the fullest possible public participation in decision making, including a special effort to seek out the views of those affected by the decisions.
- All communication with parties to lawsuits or formal adjudications must be done through attorneys assigned to the case.
- Employees must make sure that all public comments are entered in the official docket, along with any significant new factual information or argument likely to affect a final decision by the EPA.

Herald Tribune INTERNATIONAL
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

How to Pay Marcos

An old dilemma seems likely to intrude again into Washington's tricky relations with the Philippines. President Marcos is an authoritarian ally, unashamedly highhanded. It has been discovered that he composed a secret decree in 1981 that threatened death to those who "scurrilously libel" him. The offensiveness of this remnant of martial law is not much lessened by assurances that, since the decree was never published, it will not be enforced.

Marcos seems unconcerned about the pressure such despotic conduct puts on his relations with the United States. He knows that Americans place immense value on continued use of air and naval bases at Clark Field and Subic Bay. Indeed, as the base agreement comes up for review, he will be pressing for much higher rent. Hints to Congress suggest he may want triple the $500 million now being paid for five years.

These are the largest bases in Asia, and vital counters to the Soviet naval buildup at Vietnam's Cam Ranh Bay. Filipinos contend that Washington already pays more generous compensation for smaller bases in Spain, Turkey and Greece.

How much are Philippine bases worth? Would the United States make more friends than enemies by paying more? Is it reasonable for Washington to attach conditions obliging Marcos to live up to his democratic promises?

These are hard questions. Americans ought to be at least as cold-blooded in their appraisal of Marcos's standing as he is in conducting his affairs. Dollar for dollar, the bases are worth a lot, maybe even a billion more. Still, in casting a balance, Americans cannot ignore the Filipinos' nationalist clamor against the bases and the risks of betting too heavily on a family dynasty that rules increasingly by force and fraud.

Over 17 years, Marcos has turned a constitutional democracy into a personal satrapy. He and his wife have had their successes and have made themselves useful as anti-Communist allies. But he has been unable to win protracted wars with Islamic and Marxist insurgents, and, for all his high-blown propaganda, he is unwilling to put his popularity to a genuine test.

The country's Roman Catholic bishops have decried the government's economic policies, which leave poverty untouched by inequitable growth. A recent pastoral letter protested human rights abuses and warned: "Legitimate dissent is all too crudely construed by the government we have as rebellion and treason, as subversion in its conveniently amorphous definition." A government that makes utterance a hanging offense obviously has more to worry about than bad press notices.

So what ought Americans to do? At the least, bring a long spoon to the forthcoming negotiations. If more money is to be spent, let it be expressly earmarked for economic development projects. A search for alternative bases, possibly in Guam or the Marianas, would not hurt the U.S. bargaining position. Nor would it hurt to learn what the Filipino opposition thinks of Washington's proposed arrangements with a dynasty whose permanence cannot be decreed, even by Marcos.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Static From Cuba

Radio Marti is back — the Reagan administration's proposal for a new official station broadcasting just to Cuba (the Voice of America covers Latin America as a whole). At the time the proposal was derailed last year, mostly for extraneous considerations, it seemed a good way to expand the listening choices of Cubans, as long as the broadcasts would serve the purposes of information, not destabilization. It still seems a good idea, but there's static on the line.

For about 15 years, Fidel Castro's prodigal domestic and international broadcasts, sent out without use of directional antennas, have interfered with domestic broadcasts in the United States and in the Caribbean and Central America. Notwithstanding widespread complaints, Cuba arrogantly announced new plans to expand greatly the power — and interference potential — of its transmitters.

In the Carter period, efforts were finally launched to work out a solution. But when Radio Marti was announced, the Cubans, seeing it as hostile and provocative, rebuffed negotiations to the American-favored format. They have since ignored decisions of the regional body that allocates frequencies.

Fidel Castro is a practicing radio outlaw. But in his capacity to interfere with American stations, he wields a weapon for which the United States has yet to find a suitable defense. He threatens now to answer Radio Marti with more interference. During congressional hearings on the new radio, he brought his intent home to American broadcasters by jamming about 20 U.S. commercial stations with the Voice of Cuba.

U.S. stations, speaking through the National Association of Broadcasters, are aware that Cuba is using them in its fight against Radio Marti. They squirm in the role. But, notwithstanding occasional mutters about "taking out" the offending Cuban transmitters, the U.S. government has not done much about interference. The record makes broadcasters wonder what help they will get if Radio Marti comes on the air.

Actually, U.S. officials have taken some practical steps, agreeing, for instance, to have Radio Marti share the AM frequency already used for 20 years by the Voice of America. The Radio Marti legislation offers limited funds to compensate broadcasters for expenses incurred in mitigating Cuban interference.

The broadcasters did not create the conditions that make Cuban-American issues so hard to resolve. They are entitled to expect their legitimate commercial interests to be respected. Fortunately, patrons of Radio Marti, displeased by the association's effective lobbying, appear to be trying to meet the broadcasters halfway.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

Truly Independent

What should be done about political action committees that make "independent expenditures"? These PACs raise money, entirely legally, and then spend it on advertisements for or sometimes against political candidates. The Supreme Court has ruled that the First Amendment prohibits the U.S. government from barring such spending to congressional elections, unless there is contact or collusion with the candidate in whose behalf the money is spent.

So much is clear. Now comes the question of the legality of "independent expenditures" in behalf of presidential candidates who accept public financing. The Supreme Court deadlocked 4 to 4 on the issue last year. Those who would make such expenditures illegal argue that the law prohibiting any such spending over $1,000 is a reasonable way to make the public financing system work and to ensure equal competition between the parties.

Taking the opposite view are the National Conservative Political Action Committee and the Fund for a Conservative Majority. They say they plan to spend about $10 million to reelect President Reagan. Why should government be able to limit their freedom of expression, they ask, just because the candidate, whose cause they want to advance, has accepted (or may accept) some federal money?

These two groups are hopping mad because the Federal Election Commission has announced that it will enforce the law against such expenditures. They argue that, unless they get a speedy decision in court, they may be barred from making what may turn out to be entirely legal campaign expenditures. But the FEC has a good argument too: It is probably obliged to enforce a law that has not been definitively declared unconstitutional.

As a practical matter, about $13 million was spent independently in the 1980 presidential campaign, mostly for Mr. Reagan, and similar sums will likely be spent in 1984 if the courts allow the practice — unless the FEC cracks down and requires independent expenditures to be really independent. There's the nut of it. It's not easy, in the world of political consultants and operatives, to spend such large sums without some contact or collusion. Supposedly independent spenders and the leaders and staffers of the campaigns they aid have webs of business relationships, political alliances and personal friendships that go back for years.

The FEC could considerably reduce such spending, in presidential and congressional races, by announcing an aggressive enforcement program — monitoring campaigns and PACs closely to detect any contact or collusion and seeking stiff penalties for violations.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

FROM OUR MAY 21 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1908: Deportation Expected

TOKYO — The early expulsion of Mr. Bethell from Corea is presaged by negotiations between the Japanese and British governments. Despite the frequent suppression of individual issues Mr. Bethell persists in publications which are pronounced by the Japanese government as seditious and inflammatory. The British and Japanese agree as to the desirability of the deportation. The Japanese desire Great Britain to initiate proceedings, but British authorities hesitate, fearing embarrassing questions in Parliament from advocates of the freedom of the press. There are indications that resort will be had to the method adopted in Siam when Mr. Liley, a British editor, was deported by the Siamese government.

1933: Dietrich's Trousers

PARIS — Marlene Dietrich can wear any attire she chooses in the gardens of Versailles, but if she sports trousers on the Paris Boulevards she will be subject to arrest under an old Paris law, according to the prefect of police. "Trousers or skirts for women's wear are all the same to us outside of Paris, but if Mlle. Dietrich or any other woman wears men's clothing in the streets of Paris and thereby attracts undue attention the Parisian police will certainly exercise its prerogative and intervene." Whether Miss Dietrich is cognizant of this law or influenced by the regal setting where courtesans of old swished their silken trains, the fact remains that the "Blonde Venus" reverted to feminine frills.

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Intervention in Latin America: A Pessimist's View

By William Pfaff

PARIS — There is a curious assumption, made again and again in Washington when affairs such as El Salvador come up, that foreigners are the people who can make the decisive difference to a civil struggle. Washington assumes, on the one hand, that, even if a government demonstrates grave difficulties controlling its own territory and people, this may be the mere result of outsiders' inspiring or arming an insurrection. It assumes equally that its own aid and inspiration is capable of keeping a jeopardized government in power. What, then, do the Salvadorans themselves (to stay with the obvious example) have to do with what is happening to them?

Washington's view of what makes or breaks the political and military authority of a government seems an extraordinarily oversimplified one. It seems also an extraordinarily frightened view, as if Russians or Cubans possessed, and could lend out to their clients, a degree of political-military potency no one else commands.

Surely a serious government should be capable of looking after itself — certainly when it already enjoys plenty of arms and economic aid from abroad. And if it is incapable of defending itself, and loses control of part of its territory, forfeiting the support of a significant part of its population, can a foreign government really provide what is required to reinspire loyalty and re-establish the affected government's authority?

The government of El Salvador is not in its present plight because the guerrillas have more guns than the Salvadoran Army. It is in this plight because it has lost credit among an important segment of its population. That, one would think, is scarcely something to be fixed by an even heavier dose of North American intervention. A government is not lent legitimacy in the eyes of its people by rendering itself the dependent, and apparent subordinate, of a foreign power. That brings back the unhappiest memories of Laos and Cambodia — of those huge, fortified, air-conditioned U.S. embassies, which had all but taken over from what purported to be the actual governments of those two luckless countries. Taken over to no avail, one should note.

Even the most enthusiastic sponsor of more U.S. involvement in El Salvador is unlikely to deny that what has been happening in Central America is caused primarily by economic and social forces that are inherent in the region, and that derive much of their character from a history of repeated North American interventions. They simply would say that these factors are not decisive today, and that what the Cubans, Nicaraguans and Russians are doing to El Salvador is what makes the vital difference. They think the United States can reverse that.

They also say that there is a serious threat to the security of the United States itself. When President Ronald Reagan spoke to a joint session of Congress in early May to ask increased aid to El Salvador, he said that there was no valid comparison with Vietnam because no U.S. troops were needed in Central America. Yet if the present crisis were as vital a threat to United States security as Mr. Reagan insisted that it was, it would be illogical to withhold troops, were things to go badly there. The urgent question is not that of U.S. soldiers, but of the analysis. Is the situation what Mr. Reagan and his administration say that it is? And can North Americans really make the difference?

I am a pessimist — I would prefer to say realist as well; in view of what has happened in comparable circumstances in the past. To create difficulties for a government in a backward country, with social or regional tensions (or communal ones, as often is the case in Asia and Africa), is not difficult. The United States is doing it right now, with notable success, in Nicaragua, by giving aid to disaffected Nicaraguans — the "contras" and the ex-Sandinist "Commander Zero." Fine. It does and should work both ways. But the outcome is not going to be decided by whether the CIA sends more rifles to "Commander Zero" than the Cubans and Russians ship to Managua, any more than the outcome in El Salvador is going to be decided by the arms, training, and good (or other) advice provided by the U.S. Embassy in San Salvador.

Countries are made with blood and iron, and governments prevail when they demonstrate the will and the competence, or the bloodthirstiness, to succeed. These are not importable commodities. They cannot be obtained in crates shipped from Miami marked "Gift of the American People." They are not available from Havana, either. To believe otherwise would be fatal to the Salvadorans, but it could also have very damaging consequences to the United States. One might have thought that had been demonstrated for once and for all 10 years ago in Saigon.

International Herald Tribune.

There's Nothing Covert About U.S. Operations

By Philip Geyelin

WASHINGTON — You can't follow the debate over the Reagan administration's Central American policy, and still less can you appreciate its ultimate absurdity, without a dictionary. The operative word is "covert." Webster's New World Dictionary is downright adamant about its meaning: "Concealed, hidden, disguised, or surreptitious."

That's the point of "covert operations": The U.S. hand is supposed to be hidden from the American public and other interested parties; U.S. involvement is supposed to be convincingly deniable in case somebody takes offense; that way, you avoid the awkwardness of being seen violating treaties or breaking domestic and/or international law — and the embarrassment if the operation fails.

I go through this slowly because it all sounds so plausible ("Congress Debates Secret War in Nicaragua") that it takes time for the insanity of it to sink in. Once it does, the futility of constructive discussion begins to sink in. And that's what's happening now to the argument in Congress over Ronald Reagan's plan to ease the heat on El Salvador by lending "covert" support to anti-government forces in Nicaragua.

By reason of its "covert" nature, the idea is being talked to death. The process is worth examining, step by inexorable step.

Leave aside whether "covert" activity of any kind to destabilize unfriendly governments is consistent with U.S. values — or workable. You could make some case for the administration scheme on its terms a year ago; the idea was that support for opposition elements in Nicaragua would help interdict Nicaraguan support for the rebels in El Salvador, either directly or indirectly by making the Sandinist government pay a price.

Congressional intelligence oversight committees had given secret concurrence, with the proviso that the purpose not be to overthrow the government in Managua. But last fall, the effort suddenly ceased to be "concealed, hidden, disguised." It was all over the press, unpersuasively denied by the U.S. government, confirmed by the Nicaraguan opposition forces.

So total was the breakdown of secrecy that Congress made the secret proviso public in the form of the so-called Boland amendment. And now Ronald Reagan himself has given away the plot and his real purpose:

If Congress wants "to tell us that we can give money and do the same things we've been doing... providing subsistence and so forth to these people directly and making it overt instead of covert, that's all right with me," he told a small group of reporters in his office. But not, he added, if the administration "would have to enforce restrictions on the [Nicaraguan] freedom fighters as to what tactics they would use." In other words, no nice distinctions about the opposition's purposes between "interdiction" of supply lines to El Salvador and overthrowing the Sandinist junta.

Congress isn't going to be foolish enough to license the administration to jump in openly on the side of a Nicaraguan insurrection. So the question is whether the administration can persuade Congress not to vote a total ban on continued "covert" U.S. activity in Nicaragua. That's where the whole debate goes off the rails.

An outright ban would have a precedent: the Clark amendment forbidding covert U.S. aid to Angola in 1975. But complications set in if Congress actually votes to reject a ban. That becomes a go-ahead, publicly, to conduct a "covert" operation. As one congressional critic puts it, "By not saying no, we're saying yes."

For just this reason, there is growing demand among younger members of the House, in particular, to go on record to cut off any "covert" intervention in Nicaragua. The leadership until recently has taken the traditional line that any such interference with the President's foreign policy prerogatives could be turned into a "Who Lost China" campaign talking-point if El Salvador were lost.

But support for the commander in chief is one thing; open approval, even indirectly, of "dirty tricks" is quite a different political issue, post-Vietnam. It is reliably reported that so influential a figure as the House majority leader, Jim Wright, who spoke up eloquently in support of the president after his address to a joint session, was even more eloquent in a recent closed-door meeting of the House Foreign Affairs Committee in favor of shutting down "covert" operations in Nicaragua.

The cost of such a compromise for those in Congress who like nothing about the administration's Central American policy will probably be a vote for most of the military-aid money for El Salvador — and extra funds for overt efforts to shut off the Nicaraguan supply lines through Honduras. That may not be enough to meet Ronald Reagan's purposes. But it might help us all think more clearly about the implications, in the conduct of U.S. policy, of the word "covert."

The Washington Post.

Reminders of Past in Move on Nicaragua Sugar

By Stanley Meisler

LOS ANGELES — For old Caribbean-watchers, President Reagan's recent decision to cut the Nicaraguan sugar quota has the staleness of a television rerun.

More than 20 years ago, another U.S. president, Dwight D. Eisenhower, was determined to punish another leftist government in the area, Fidel Castro's Cuba, and bring it to its knees by cutting its sugar quota. Many scholars now believe that the decision was foolish. It was certainly futile.

In the end Cuba was brought not to its knees but closer to the Soviet Union. Castro might have been heading in that direction in any case, but the U.S. offensive against Cuban sugar surely helped make the move easy, quick and inevitable.

The failure of a policy in 1960 may have little to do with the chances for success of a similar policy today, but the parallels are too striking to ignore.

Since 1934, under a special agreement, the United States had been paying Cuba a few cents a pound above the world price for supplying most of the sugar cane imported into the United States. In small part, this was a legacy of Franklin D. Roosevelt's Good Neighbor policy toward Latin America. In much larger part, however, it was a system of protection for the U.S. sugar industry.

By guaranteeing the purchase of a set amount of Cuban sugar at a high price, the U.S. government ensured that domestic sugar producers would not be undersold in the United States by foreign producers. A protective tariff could not have done the job, because U.S. farmers did not produce enough sugar to satisfy the domestic demand. Sugar had to be imported.

The quota had been the mainstay of the Cuban economy. By abolishing it, the Eisenhower administration expected the halt in dollar purchases of sugar to force wage cuts among Cuba's 500,000 sugar workers, and to dry up much of the foreign exchange that was needed to buy imported food and other goods. U.S. officials hoped that these wage cuts and shortages would then provoke popular discontent with Castro.

The policy had its critics. Ambassador Philip Bonsal in Havana, for example, evidently persuaded that understanding would have more influence on Castro than hostility, reportedly regarded the policy as unwise, but his advice was not heeded. More important, Harold D. Cooley of North Carolina, the Democratic chairman of the House Agriculture Committee, did not like tampering with a system that had worked so well for the U.S. sugar industry for so many years.

The president needed congressional authority for his action. In the end, he got it. The House and the Senate gave in to the arguments of Representative William Miller of New York (who became the Republican vice presidential candidate in 1964). A vote against the Eisenhower policy, Miller warned, would be a vote to support of Castro and international communism. Congress voted to end the Cuban quota and to distribute it among countries that were friendlier.

The abolition of the quota caused Castro a great deal of trouble. At first he pronounced it a blessing in disguise, proclaiming that it would spur Cuba to diversify and industrialize its economy. But this proved far too difficult. A decade later Cuba tried to produce more sugar than ever before to take advantage of increasing worldwide demand.

Castro rushed around the countryside in 1970 and exhorted all Cubans to join in producing 10 million tons of sugar. White-collar workers in the cities had to get out in the fields and help. In the end, Cuba produced more than it ever had produced before, but it was still 1.5 million tons short of Castro's goal. Many analysts believe that this obsession with sugar accomplished little more than a disruption of the rest of the economy.

Disaster was avoided because the Soviet Union usually bought most of the Cuban crop. Purchases of sugar became the main form of Soviet economic aid to Cuba. In the 1960s the Soviet Union spent $1 billion buying Cuban sugar above the world price. In the 1970s it sometimes paid three to five times the world price. When the world price rose above the guaranteed Soviet price, the Soviet Union would release Cuba from its contract and let it earn more money by selling on the world market.

The Cubans came to depend as much on the Soviet Union to buy their sugar as they had depended on the United States.

All the parallels between Cuba then and Nicaragua now lead to obvious questions. Is the Reagan administration trying to encourage discontent within Nicaragua in the hope of fostering internal rebellion in coordination with invasions by exiles? Will the policy only drive Nicaragua closer to Cuba and the Soviet Union? Is the policy doomed to failure?

The answers are not as obvious as the questions, but one thing is clear: Irony infuses the latest policy on Nicaraguan sugar. If the United States had not abolished the Cuban sugar quota years ago and distributed it among friendlier countries (such as the one run by the Somoza family), Nicaragua would not now have much of a quota to be cut.

Los Angeles Times.

Which U.S. Voice on Syria Will Moscow Heed?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The secretaries of state and defense spoke in public recently about the problem of getting Syrian troops out of Lebanon, each in a different way.

Secretary Shultz, addressing the Business Council in Hot Springs, Virginia, and clearly disappointed in Syria's refusal to bring its troops back home, as Israel has promised to do, offered to renew contacts and improve relations with Damascus, calling Syria "a proud country" with "legitimate security concerns with respect to Lebanon."

Secretary Weinberger, speaking to the American Jewish Committee in New York, took a different approach:

"I want to make it very clear to the Soviets and any proxies they may have in Syria that any aggression by them would be met by a retaliatory force that would make the aggression totally unworthwhile."

What does this mean, other than that the Reagan administration is still speaking with many voices? Would "any aggression" by Syria be met by a "retaliatory force" of U.S. troops and weapons, or was Weinberger presuming to speak for Israel? Or was he warning Moscow with the approval of the president?

The chances are that the secretary of defense was speaking for himself and not for the administration, certainly not for Shultz, who is trying to tiptoe through the Lebanon minefield and get the Syrians back to the negotiating table by persuasion rather than threats.

It would not be surprising, however, if Weinberger's statements were taken by Israel and Lebanon as a commitment to use "retaliatory force." For he added that the United States could not "afford to have any of our friends in the region, including moderate Arabs, conclude that we in the United States are unreliable, as surely they would if at any time we were seen to abandon Israel."

Shultz, whose quiet diplomacy persuaded Israel to withdraw its troops from Lebanon if Syria did the same, has put the Soviet Union in an awkward position. Syria is Moscow's last toehold in the Middle East, and it is determined to remain there if at all possible. Accordingly, it has installed SAM-5 anti-aircraft missile batteries in Syria operated by hundreds of Soviet technicians and backed up by at least 4,500 Soviet troops.

Weinberger earlier said that these new missiles raised the risk of another and wider Mideast war, but the Russians have been insisting that their aid to Syria is intended to prevent air attacks by Israel.

According to this view, the Soviet Union is confident that Israel would not chance pre-emptive strikes that would undoubtedly take many Soviet lives in Syria. Also, according to this hypothesis, Moscow is more interested in retaining its influence in Syria than in starting a war or allowing the Syrians to risk another military defeat by Israel.

Shultz is trying to quell the war talk and is specifically warning Israel of the dangers of attacking Syria.

Why, then, the threats from Weinberger? Because that's his way. He is probably the best attorney in the Reagan administration. If he were secretary of state, as he hoped to be, he would undoubtedly be the outspoken counselor for peace, but as he is the attorney for the Pentagon, he tends to speak for the warriors.

Also, he has been stung by charges that his opposition to some Israeli policies indicated an anti-Israeli bias, and he took the occasion of his appearance before the American Jewish Committee to deny the allegations.

"We have all had occasional disagreements with some policies of Israel, as with other sovereign nations," he said. "But even if I were not a strong admirer of Israel and all they have accomplished — as in fact I am — even if the American people were not bound to Israel by emotional ties, as they are and should be, as secretary of defense I would still be a strong supporter of Israel."

That, however, is not the issue. The issue is who speaks for the United States, keeping its intentions clear and its commitments in line with its power. When, for example, the president says that "the political and strategic stakes" are as great for the U.S. in Central America as they were to Europe after the last World War, and adds that he will not send combat troops there to defend those interests, he merely confuses the people at home and in Central America.

Likewise, it's not helpful when Weinberger speaks of the Syrian problem in threatening terms just when Shultz is proclaiming, rightly or wrongly, that both Syria and the United States regard a renewal of contacts and improved relations as in their mutual interests.

The New York Times.

LETTERS

French Tax Law

Regarding "U.S. Seeks Extended French Tax Break" (IHT, May 13):

I would like to clarify several points on the French wealth tax, which is likely to confuse American citizens in France grappling with an already poorly defined situation for them with respect to this tax.

A foreigner may be considered resident in France for *tax purposes* [including wealth tax] from Day One of his arrival if he comes to settle and work in France. The two-year rule cited in the IHT refers to residence for French *exchange control* purposes.

The net worldwide wealth needed to be subject to the tax was increased to 3.2 million francs for 1983, from 3 million francs for 1982. The additional exemption available for business assets was increased to 2.2 million francs from 2 million. The rate scale was also altered: e.g., the 1.5-percent rate applies generally to net assets valued in excess of 10.6 million francs on Jan. 1, 1983.

While an official extension of time to file wealth tax returns pending treaty negotiations was granted to Americans in France, no "three-year exemption" was granted unilaterally by the French government to Americans or, to my knowledge, to any other nationality. Rather, the French stated that *in the context of their tax treaty negotiations* they would offer a three-year exemption for certain foreigners living in France for professional reasons. In the course of the U.S. treaty negotiations, this three-year period has been expanded to five. In any case, individuals who had already lived in France five years or more on Jan. 1, 1982, would not benefit from this exemption.

Finally, readers may be interested in knowing that the U.S. treaty negotiators have also sought exemption from the wealth tax on the U.S. real estate and business assets of all Americans residing in France, whether here for a short or long period.

STEPHANIE H. SIMONARD
President, Association of Americans Resident Overseas.
Paris.

A Nice Guy

Regarding "Key Reagan Advisers Got Laser Firm Stock" (IHT, April 29):

Harding was a nice guy too. Without presuming to dispute the judgments of Reston et. al. that Reagan, albeit lazy, is an amiable, decent man living in the past (Grant's White House past?), I submit that these kind descriptions would apply as well to our lazy, amiable and decent president's predecessor of Teapot Dome renown.

DAVID F. SEIFERHELD.
Grasse, France.

ARTS / LEISURE

La Fenice Stages a Bold 'La Rondine' in Venice

By William Weaver
International Herald Tribune

VENICE — Of Puccini's mature operas, "La Rondine" is the most misunderstood and the least performed. Even some of the most serious Puccini scholars have dismissed it as a failure, a hybrid, a poor imitation of Lehar. Fortunately, in recent years a pair of complete recordings and an increasing number of productions have given opera-lovers a chance to reappraise this work and to grasp its admittedly elusive, sometimes even puzzling charm.

Originally, Puccini was commissioned to write an operetta, but he seems to have abandoned the idea almost immediately. All that remained of it was a libretto (which he had totally rewritten), a contract with a Vienna theater, and a few "Viennese" touches in the score: ghostly waltzes, more like echoes than dances, an occasional sparkling outburst, which as a rule is quickly tempered by characteristic Puccinian wistfulness.

The current production at the Teatro La Fenice is certainly the boldest and most thought-provoking that "La Rondine" has ever had and while future directors may not want to imitate it, they will surely want to learn from it. The director in Venice, Giancarlo Cobelli, first of all took Puccini at his word and eliminated any suggestion of operetta. This is opera at its richest.

Shifting the action from the Second Empire, specified in the libretto, to the years of World War I, the period of the composition of the work, Cobelli gave the piece a tragic context, thus admirably diminishing the sentimentality (especially in the last act). Dividing the stage horizontally, he established two levels of narrative. During the opening scene, for example, as Magda sang the little ballad of Doretta, it was acted out, in fairy-tale dumb show, on the upper platform, and a little later, in her aria "Ore dolci e divine," her own story was mimed in the same legendary vein. Certain details were perhaps too intrusive (the military hospital elements in the last act, for example) but Cobelli's vision was coherent and pointed. This was no gimmick; there were no silly, Ronconi-like tricks. The director was unfolding his version of the story, and it worked even if it was basically against the grain of the text.

He was splendidly abetted by the conducting of Gian Luigi Gelmetti, who lingered perhaps over the story's grotesque elements (the comic love affair of the poet and the *maidservant*), but helped desentimentalize the work and indicate some of the subtleties of the delicate score. To the hectic dance music of Act 2, Gelmetti gave an ironic edge, and in the first act at the mention of Paris he underlined ever so slyly the brief fanfare in the orchestra. Obviously, he had won the Fenice orchestra over to his ideas. They played with exceptional finesse.

The sets and costumes — by Maurizio Balò were also part of this new view of "La Rondine." At times, the set could have done service for a "Wozzeck" or some Brecht drama. The costumes — especially women's dresses, were anti-sexy, yet beautiful in their woolen heaviness, their dulled colors, plum and apricot and gun-metal. The chorus and the principals wore the clothes well and moved — often in a tense slow-motion imposed by Cobelli — with grace and discipline.

As Magda, the swallow-like courtesan of the title, Sylvia Sass was lovely and brooding. She sang passionately, accurately, movingly, and in the long conclusion of the last act she revealed a tenderness and nobility that made the opera's ending almost tragic rather than pathetic. Her lover, Ruggero, a sweet stick from the provinces, was portrayed stolidly, but not unpleasantly, by Vincenzo Bello. Andrea Martin was an acceptably sober Rambaldo, Magda's banker protector, who gets the girl in the end.

The most important male role is that of Prunier, the poet, whose irony, wit and solicitude make him a kind of Mercutio. Max René Cosotti has the type to perfection, and his true, clear tenor voice is ideal. Lisette, his soubrette partner, was Daniela Mazzucato Meneghini, pert and pretty.

The numerous small roles were all excellently done. Magda's three friends, got up in the first act to resemble Norns more than frequenters of Maxim's, deserve special mention: Patrizia Dordi, Rosanna Didone and Cristina Brancata Benedettelli. They were an ornament to Magda's drawing room and performed their roles delightfully and musically.

The new team at La Fenice — Lamberto Trezzini, general manager, and Italo Gomez, artistic director — has now really hit its stride. You may not agree with everything presented, but you are unlikely to be bored there. The house program of this "Rondine" is a collector's item, with several unpublished Puccini letters, some rare photographs, and the complete libretto with all the variants (it exists in three versions, though Puccini finally returned to the first, which is the one now performed).

Browsing in the Galleries in Paris

By Michael Gibson
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The new Caroline Corre Gallery is currently showing books treated and mistreated by 18 American artists. The overall effect has the charm of a collection of curiosities. John Eric Broaddus, for instance, is represented by a couple of volumes (a book on artists' performance and one on anesthesia) which he has nearly cut out and painted from cover to cover. Part of the charm is no doubt that of the single, unique object which one has puritanically been tempted to deny in recent years for various ideological reasons, and part is obviously due to Broaddus's attractive playfulness and sense of color. Stephanie Brody-Lederman makes booklike objects with a playful intent. Other artists include Brion Gysin, Christo, Jean-Jacques de la Verrière (who is American despite his name). Eileen Senner, who turns books into mysterious objects, and Tony May, who makes them into *furniture and lampshades. The* show offers a nice opportunity of discovering one of the lighter sides of American art.

14 Rue Guénégaud, Paris 6, to May 24.

•

It was 18 years ago (she was then 36) that Allah spoke to Chaïbia in a dream and enjoined her to paint. And that is what she has done, with unflagging energy, in an idiom of her own in which raucous colors keep one another implausible company and shapes assert themselves with unquestioning aplomb. The first impression is that of a typical Cobra painter or a distant cousin of Chaissac, but this unschooled Joan of Art of the Maghreb is visibly her own inspiration.

Chaïbia, l'Oeil de Boeuf, 58 Rue Quincampoix, Paris 4, to May 28.

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The Pavillon des Arts is part of the ongoing building project overlooking the pit of the Forum des Halles, and it is currently presenting a handsome selection of works from the New York Museum of American Folk Art. The obvious masterpieces of this field are the admirable quilts, but there are also all manner of other objects: paintings, weather vanes, sculptures, garden gates, furniture, rugs, needlework, wickerwork, jugs, toys, dolls, etc.

Pavillon des Arts, 101 Rue Rambuteau, Paris 1, to May 29.

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The Galerie le Dessin is showing india ink drawings which Alan Odle (1888-1948) did in 1936 for an edition of Rabelais' "Gargantua" and Balzac's "Contes Drolatiques." The drawings were intended to be made into woodcuts, but the project fell through and only Odle's drawings remain: strange, quasi-anamorphic, pseudo-medieval nightmares. The form is graphically remarkable for its unity, and the treatment of space is unusual and somewhat reminiscent of the work of psychotic artists in which each entity somehow grows out of another. The show includes a large painting by Erro, based on Odle's style and characters.

Alan Odle, Galerie le Dessin, 27 Rue Guénégaud, Paris 6, to May 30.

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Roseline Granet's recent work includes a group of 12 tall plaster figures standing high on pedestals and apparently inspired by Bohemian Baroque sculptures. Granet's figures are very light because of the material of which they are made — plaster and fiber — and the fact that they are often like masks, the back of the figure being open and hollow. Their principal quality is their lack of apparent content. These tall human figures stand in a circle making sweeping gestures, dancelike, trancelike, and the visitor has the sense of having walked into a silent, dramatic, harmonious and pathetic scene of which he cannot know the meaning. There are also some small bronze works, also marked by attitudes, draperies and enigmatic preoccupations.

Darthea Speyer Gallery, 6 Rue Jacques Callot, Paris 6, to June 11.

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Glynn Boyd Harte's Paris lithographs are freshly colored, decorative works destined to those who get a nostalgic twinge from a Métro ticket or a folded map of the city. It is all neatly and professionally done with a certain graphic fluency, and there is a sort of innocent charm about addressing oneself to this sort of subject today.

James Mayor Gallery, 34 Rue Mazarine, Paris 6, to June 4.

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Lucio Fanti's idiom is a form of irony derived from realism. His recent large paintings are studiously painted rebuses that are quite enigmatic until an explanation is forthcoming. The rowboat filled with water which frequently appears in his work is a reference to a line from Mayakovsky about "the ship of poetry having been shattered against daily life." Two of the paintings were commissioned by the city of Grenoble and deal with that city's native son, Stendhal (he hated the place). One shows the terrace of Stendhal's grandfather's house, (the only corner of the city he actually loved), with waves lapping the pillars of the pergola as though they were the pilings of a wharf.

Krief-Raymond Gallery, 50 Rue Mazarine, Paris 6, to June 15.

On Exhibition in Rome

By Edith Schloss
International Herald Tribune

ROME — After World War II, liberation meant abstraction. No longer isolated by a restrictive regime, the youngest artists looked abroad and developed a style of their own eventually called *Informale*. Despite its affinities with New York Abstract Expressionism, it had a specific stance that had less to do with raw action, undirected energy, than with calligraphic quality and special attention to the materials used, and, in the end, with a harmonious or witty balance of all of these: interests after all inherited from the Renaissance and centuries of craftsmanship.

Colla was the first to weld found machine parts, and industrial and agrarian tools together, and to fashion them into handsome modern totems. In the beginning, Burri regarded paint blobs by themselves as found elements, before he began to use sackcloth instead of canvas, making material, sutures and sewings work as image and line.

Fontana literally turns the surface into space, slicing and piercing pristine canvases in premeditated points, and with other sophisticated devices turning them into immensely elegant reliefs. Capagrossi finds an infinity of variation on the theme of his invented runes, assembling and dispersing them in all sorts of patterns. Scialoia matches subtle colors and textures in vertical stripes and bands with restraint and refinement.

Only the absence of the maverick Turcato, one of the most original practitioners of Italian postwar abstract painting and that of some others, is puzzling. Otherwise this selection offers the very finest examples from the hand of a circle of artists of quality and dignity.

"The Mark, The Gesture, The Material," L'Isola, Via Gregoriana 5, to May 31.

ARTS / LEISURE

Sotheby's Rousing Havemeyer Success

By Souren Melikian
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — On May 18, Sotheby's scored a brilliant success in its brand-new York Avenue auction house. Within two hours, 91 Impressionist and modern paintings, 14 bronzes and a set of silver plates were sold for more than $37 million, 10 paintings fetching *over $1 million each. In* the long *room packed with more* than 1,000 people, millionaires rubbed shoulders with international dealers while the bidding went on simultaneously in two other rooms with the help of a closed-circuit television.

THE ART MARKET

The handling of the sale was impeccable, drawing murmurs of approval from the European dealers, who had come in large numbers. John Marion, widely recognized as one of the best New York auctioneers, conducted the sale with a mixture of briskness, geniality and humor *admirably suited to* the audience. The key men in Sotheby's *Impressionist and Modern department* — David Nash of New York City, Michel Strauss *of* London, Marc Blondeau *of* Paris — were posted about the room and made sure that things went smoothly. The anxious *look* worn *by* Nash, who did not appear to relax for a single moment, and the watchful appearance of Blondeau, Sotheby's rising expert in the Impressionist field, left little doubt that a crucial battle was being waged.

Had Sotheby's lost it, the firm might have been wiped out. "But we won it," Peter Wilson, *the* firm's honorary group chairman, wryly retorted *to* the suggestion.

The trump card that Sotheby's used was the group of 16 paintings from the estate of Doris D. Havemeyer, daughter-in-law of Horace O. Havemeyer and his wife *Louisine, née Elder. Together,* the Havemeyers were probably the *most perceptive — and eclectic —* collectors in the United States.

Louisine Waldron Elder was only 20 when she bought Degas's "Répétition de Ballet," eight years before her marriage, at the instigation of her friend the American Impressionist painter Mary Cassatt. Later, the couple went after major Old Master paintings, many of which are now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, and, more daringly, after Iranian art, of which they acquired admirable specimens, mostly pottery of the 12th and 13th centuries, now also in the Met.

The huge gift of more than 1,000 works of art donated to the museum after Louisine's death in 1929 *took* away *most of the greatest* paintings. But some were still left, *of which two, both by Degas,* were enough to attract museum attention from *all* over the world.

The Havemeyer collection in turn attracted two *lesser* collections, that of G. David Thompson of Pittsburgh and of Joseph E. Levine of Los Angeles, plus a small group of paintings de-accessioned by the Met. Other paintings of reasonably good quality were similarly lured in*to* Sotheby's net: Picasso's "Head of a Woman," for example, would probably not have been consigned to Sotheby's by the consortium of dealers who owned it had it not been for the glamor cast over the auction by the Havemeyer holdings.

Interestingly, the Havemeyer *sale got off to a hesitant start.* The first lot, a landscape study by *Degas* in *pastel knocked* down at $60,500, sold within the estimated *price bracket, $44,000 to $66,000.* After that, the sale proceeded easily without really causing *dramatic* surprises. Edouard Manet's "Roses in a Glass Vase," sold for $1.54 million, is perhaps the one exception. Marvelously well painted, it is the master's last work but one, executed in 1883. But Claude Monet's important landscape of 1871 showing a view of Zaandam in Holland fetched $1.54 million, close to Sotheby's upper estimate and well under the expectations of several professionals in the room. And Paul Cézanne's very beautiful view of Auvers done around 1873 in the most advanced *Impressionist style* of the period was sold for *$467,500, only just over* the *lower* estimate.

Nor would such a portrait, executed in Paris in 1901 when Picasso *was still* painting in an Impressionist manner under Fauvist influence, *have risen to $1.37 million.* This is an enormous price for a work that is not in any of the styles that gave Picasso his stature in 20th-century art. It was the cleverly arranged assortment that transformed what could have been a distinguished one-shot auction — the Havemeyer paintings — into a multiple-headed rocket.

Much to the relief of Sotheby's experts, the high point came next, with one of Degas's most forceful — and gloomy — *pastels,* called "L'Attente" (Waiting). An elderly *woman* in *black clothes is seated* on a bench, her head despondently *bent forward, while a ballet dancer* sitting next *to* her bends forward to massage *her ankle. This zoomed* to $3.74 million, thanks to the determination of Norton Simon and the J. Paul Getty Museum who acquired it jointly, thereby establishing a world record for the artist. There were two more huge prices, $2.09 million for a Cézanne still life, "Flowers in a Vase," and $3.41 million for Degas's study in pastel of a woman singing in an outdoor café. Both works fall in a category sought after by museums — they are large, *spectacular,* typical of the master's style in his best period.

Immediately *after,* however, a *lovely winter landscape by Monet,* painted with the subtle light effects that only he could achieve, went down at $605,000, which is far from unreasonable. And the very last lot, which is one of Degas's *most beautiful landscapes in pastel* was actually inexpensive at $66,000, demonstrating that while the market has regained considerable strength, the mad days of yore have yet to come back.

Indeed, had it not been for some of the huge prices paid for the Havemeyer works and the feeling of pleased relief that it generated among those attending, including the toughest professionals, the outcome of the second part of the sale might have been quite different. It is the Havemeyer fallout that was *last Wednesday's most significant* event as far as the future of the *market is concerned. That Renoir's* "La Baigneuse" — a plump young woman in *the nude seated* sideways on a river bank — should have es*tablished* an *auction* record at $2.75 million is remarkable. The painting can hardly be claimed to be the artist's greatest. Equally noteworthy is the auction record price of $2.64 million, given for one of Monet's "Nymphéas" executed around 1897. The painting is very attractive, but of a much earlier date than the most sought-after "Nymphéas." In both cases, the works were incorporated with the top-notch category represented in the Havemeyer sale, even though this may not be justified.

In the whole sale, only five works failed to find a buyer. There were *no sudden gaps,* as *so* often happens at auctions — hence the *extraordinary overall score.* As Daniel Malingue of Paris, one of the *shrewdest European* professionals, left the room, he was heard to comment *to a fellow dealer:* "The market has had its rejuvenating shot." So has Sotheby's, with a $3.7-million net commission.


The Associated Press

Degas's "L'Attente," the $3.74-million star of Sotheby's Havemeyer auction.

Musical 'Men at Work'

By Michael Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Along with two albums ("Business as Usual" and "Cargo") simultaneously in the Top 10 (a first since Elton John did it in 1974, says their manager Russell Deppeler), another interesting angle to the rapid success of Men At Work is the fact that they are Australian.

Australian musicians were fit *for* the eclectic 1980s, when shuffled influences *often become styles* of their own. "There has not been *much home product,"* the *group's* saxophonist, Greg Ham, said be*fore a* concert *at Le Palace:* "You are forced to have an international outlook when you live in a distant, sparsely populated country."

Men At Work, once described as a "good meat-and-potatoes band," sounds like a five-piece Police, with generous touches of Supertramp, Traffic and Dire Straits. All in their 20s, they shot out of nowhere and won a Grammy ("Best New Artist") with "Business As Usual," which hit No. 1 in the United *States* last *October,* and then *stayed put* until February. Of course, your nowhere is somebody *else's somewhere, and according* to Ham, Australia is somewhere close *to* a *rock paradise:* "*There* are maybe 30 rock bands making a liv*ing* in *Melbourne alone,* and *I* would guess about the same number of clubs with a full-time live music policy, all this in a city the size of Boston.

"There's an upsurge of nationalism in Australia. In the '60s everything cultural *seemed* to be happening overseas. But then Austra*lian films began to* get international attention and that had an effect on the music industry. After the success of the hard rock AC/DC and the New Zealand band Split Enz, people began to talk about the "Australasian Sound."

Men At Work was discovered in Melbourne by Michael Ware, a CBS sales representative who pasted up "Men At Work" signs in the *CBS executive car park and came* in to a board meeting with a ladder *and* banged a *hammer, saying:* "You've got to hear Men At Work." The name was chosen "in a boring way," according *to* their lead singer/songwriter Colin Hay: "We had a job and no name. Somebody said: 'Well, let's call us Men At Work.' " They worked pubs for audiences that Hay describes as "Thursday night payday crowds looking for a meaningful experience — a meaningful drunken experience."

Their first single, "Who Can It Be Now?" released in Australia two years ago, spent 10 weeks in the Australian top five. Written by Hay, it is a sort of paranoid anthem: "*Who can it be knocking at my door? . . . Is it the man come to take me away?*" Hay says he "used to *hate* people knocking on my door, but I'm over that now. I've had it *surgically* removed."

"Down Under," a second single from "Business As Usual," unleashed a torrent of Aussie slang on the topside world: A "fried-out combie" is a beat-up VW van, to "chunder" means to throw up.

Most rock groups now produce video versions of their songs and some, like Men At Work, seem more comfortable in front of a camera than onstage — the music is treated more like film music than filmed music. Their videos are full of whimsy and imagination, reminiscent of the Beatles "Hard Day's Night." Both Hay and Ham have done some acting. *Acting* is becoming an essential rock instrument.

Rock managers now are often close friends, amateurs who grow into the profession and function like another instrumentalist. Russell Deppeler is listed on promotion material as playing "telephone and calculator," two instruments currently working *double-time.* "Do you know what it means for a band to come out of nowhere and sell more than 200,000 records a week?" a CBS executive asks. "In this slump? It's outrageous! We're all dancing on our desk tops here."

Men At Work: Mannheim, West Germany, May 21; Würzburg, May 22; Pink Pop Festival, Maastricht, Holland , May 23; London (Lyceum), May 24-25.

Olson Wins PEN Award

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Toby Olson's novel "Seaview" has won the 1982 $5,000 PEN-Faulkner Award for best U.S. work of fiction.

Market Summary, May 20

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
30 Ind	1189.92	1197.27	1179.08	1190.02	—1.35
20 Trn	538.15	543.38	533.25	539.62	+1.55
15 Util	128.65	129.34	127.91	128.88	+0.14
65 Stk	469.62	472.98	465.55	470.14	+0.17

Standard & Poors Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	163.09	160.30	162.14	+0.15
Industrials	182.85	179.66	181.78	+0.19
Utilities	65.07	64.35	64.92	+0.13
Finance	20.43	20.05	20.23	—0.07
Transp.	28.89	28.41	28.77	+0.16

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Short
May 19	196,826	397,058	975
May 18	214,712	428,035	1,325
May 17	217,573	429,518	833
May 16	225,158	451,156	1,075
May 13	210,781	407,677	1,871

*Included in the sales figures.

Market Diaries

	NYSE Close	NYSE Prev.	AMEX Close	AMEX Prev.
Volume	73.15	97.24	14.71	13.73
Adv.	732	561	299	294
Vol. Up	31.29	25.09	10.1	5.80
Decl.	847	1,080	357	335
Vol. Down	20.99	49.04	3.31	3.26
Unch.	388	361	195	196
Total	1,967	2,002	851	845
New highs	80	113	47	62
New lows	2	2	2	2

NASDAQ Index

	Close	Ch'ge	Week Ago	Month Ago
Composite	303.56	+0.74	303.94	182.40
Industrials	366.38	+1.40	364.93	209.99
Finance	267.39	—0.10	269.68	167.62
Insurance	278.92	+1.68	288.23	188.41
Utilities	342.28	—2.70	351.83	188.37
Banks	185.05	—0.04	185.66	137.31
Transp.	248.72	—0.76	248.74	198.33

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
449.61	447.79	449.61	+0.26

AMEX Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch'ge
Dunlop	4,791,500	15-16	+5-16
DomePtrl	835,100	5½	+ ⅛
GalaxyOil	319,900	3⅛	+ ½
CyprusCp	319,400	2½	+ ⅛
InstrSyst	235,000	3½	+ ¼
Telephre n	273,100	20¾	+1¼
KeyPhrm s	204,500	31⅝	— ⅛
Crutchr Res	182,100	6⅞	— ⅛
WangLabB s	152,000	38⅛	— ½
Unit Foods	148,500	10⅝	+ ⅝

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
Bonds	75.51	—0.41
Utilities	74.60	—0.88
Industrials	76.43	+0.07

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	93.71	93.27	93.71	+0.04
Industrials	108.33	107.79	108.33	+0.08
Transp.	88.37	87.78	88.31	+0.21
Utilities	47.43	47.26	47.43	+0.01
Finance	101.15	100.66	101.03	—0.11

NYSE Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch'ge
AmerT&T	1,473,800	65⅝	— ⅛
Natomas	1,178,500	18½	+ ¼
MesaOffsh n	892,300	3⅞	+ ¼
Southern Co	664,500	15⅝	
Exxon	645,400	33⅜	+ ⅛
NatSemi	643,200	39¾	+1⅝
DigitalEq	640,800	108⅝	— ⅝
Am Motors	628,400	9	
Citicorp	621,300	40⅛	—1⅛
PennCentrl	608,800	34⅝	—1
IBM	537,900	111¼	
WarnrCom	531,400	27	+1
JohnsJn	504,200	47⅛	— ⅝
Schlumbrg	444,000	46⅝	+ ⅛
Tex Util	440,400	25⅝	— ⅛

Friday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

(Continued on Page 10)

Herald Tribune INTERNATIONAL

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MAY 21-22, 1983

TRAVEL IN THE PHILIPPINES

Jacques Brun

Children at Batak, Palawan. An article on the island appears inside.

An Archipelago Marked By Islam, Catholicism But Asian to Its Roots

By Mark J. Kurlansky

MANILA — Beyond the geographical facts — the Philippines is a nation comprised of 7,107 islands of which only 2,773 have names and only about 1,000 have inhabitants, spread over 1,000 miles — this is a difficult nation to define.

Converted to Islam by the Arabs, then mostly reconverted to Roman Catholicism by the Spanish, then converted to Coca-Cola by the Americans, occupied along the way by the English, the Dutch and the Japanese, the Philippines has layer upon layer of foreign cultures. Peel one away and you will find another underneath. The traveler is confused. At one instant he feels as though he were in Europe. But around the corner it seems to be Los Angeles.

But these are illusions. The reality is that behind all the superimposed trappings; this is Southeast Asia. But it is a unique corner situated more than 600 miles from the Asian mainland. "We are an island people," said Felix Padilla, a Manila artist. "The Third World is a Western concept, ASEAN is an American idea. We are happy belonging to ourselves."

Filipinos have absorbed most of the cultures that have marched through and forged their own identity. They will pointedly tell you that Magellan did not discover the Philippines. He rediscovered it. Filipinos had never lost it.

Out of a population of 44 million all but four million are Roman Catholic in the Spanish mold. But the average Filipino is more religious than the average Spaniard. The streets are packed in the evening as thousands go to church. Most homes and even automobiles have Catholic plaques or statues even if the same wall often has a magazine pin-up girl next to it.

The Moslem population, centered mainly in Mindanao, the Solo Islands and southern Palawan, is more than 2 million. The remaining population is comprised of small ethnic groups still living tribal lives and often praticing animist religions.

The tribes in the mountains of northern Luzon are traditionally headhunters. Although this practice has died out, the Ifugao still practice the tatooing rights that were originally signs of success as a headhunter. Belying their fierce martial traditions, these people seem gentle and mild and are accustomed to contact with outsiders.

On the island of Mindoro, the tribes have a peaceful tradition and are known for their music and their writings in an ancient script on bamboo.

The Negritos are negroid pygmies who live a nomadic existence, hunting with bows and arrows, never building permanent lodging. They are found on many of the islands.

The tribes on Palawan are thought to be originally from Borneo. There was once a land bridge through these two islands connecting Luzon to the mainland.

While the northern tribes dress scantily in g-strings and bark cloth, southern tribes tend to have elaborate costumes. In Mindanao there are both Moslem and animist tribes and both are known for their crafts. These war-like people make beautiful swords and other weapons and graceful bronze from a lost wax process.

Many of the tribal groups are accessible to visitors although it often requires some trekking in difficult terrain. The most famous and, perhaps, most interesting tribe, the Tasaday, are protected from outside intruders to safeguard the purity of their stone-age culture. They were discovered in Mindanao in 1971 — 27 men, women and children in a primeval society without weapons or basic tools. Anthropologists suspect that there may be more such tribes in the interior of Mindanao.

The Philippines offers a great deal of the fascinating and the exotic. But it is also a troubled place and there is danger. The Ministry of Tourism is extremely reluctant to discuss this subject and random interviews with tourists showed that if you propose a trip to a dangerous region, the tourist offices may meet your plan with an icy stare or an awkward silence but you will not be warned of danger.

There are places that are too dangerous for tourism. The leftist New People's Army is fighting a guerrilla war against the government in northern Luzon. While the claim of local admirers that the entire Sierra Madre mountain chain is a guerrilla stronghold appears to be an exaggeration, there is fierce fighting in the Cordillera range of the mountains. The provinces of Abra, Kalinga, Apayao and Mountain Province are virtually war zones. The road from Bontok to Tabuk, according to some sources, is closed to foreigners.

The situation is more dangerous in the south. Not only is the New People's Army increasingly active in Mindanao but a 400-year-old Moslem separatist war is raging under the leadership of the Moro Nartional Liberation Front. The economic crisis spurred by this year's record drought will undoubtedly add to the flames. While the New People's Army primarily attacks government troops the Moro Front is said to have been responsible for terrorist attacks and urban bombings. There have also been cases in Mindanao of kidnapping for ransom.

The interior of Mindanao has not been safe for some time, perhaps several centuries. But now cities such as Davao, Cagayan de Oro and Marawi have become extremely dangerous. Zamboanga, long a favorite destination of Europeans for its beauty and exotic aura, is also unsafe. Floro Mercene, public relations director for the Ministry of Tourism and one of its few outspoken officials, advises tourists on Zamboanga, "You go at your own risk."

For the moment the Philippines have lost a major tourist attraction. But Mindanao is only one of more that 7,000 islands, even if it is the second largest.

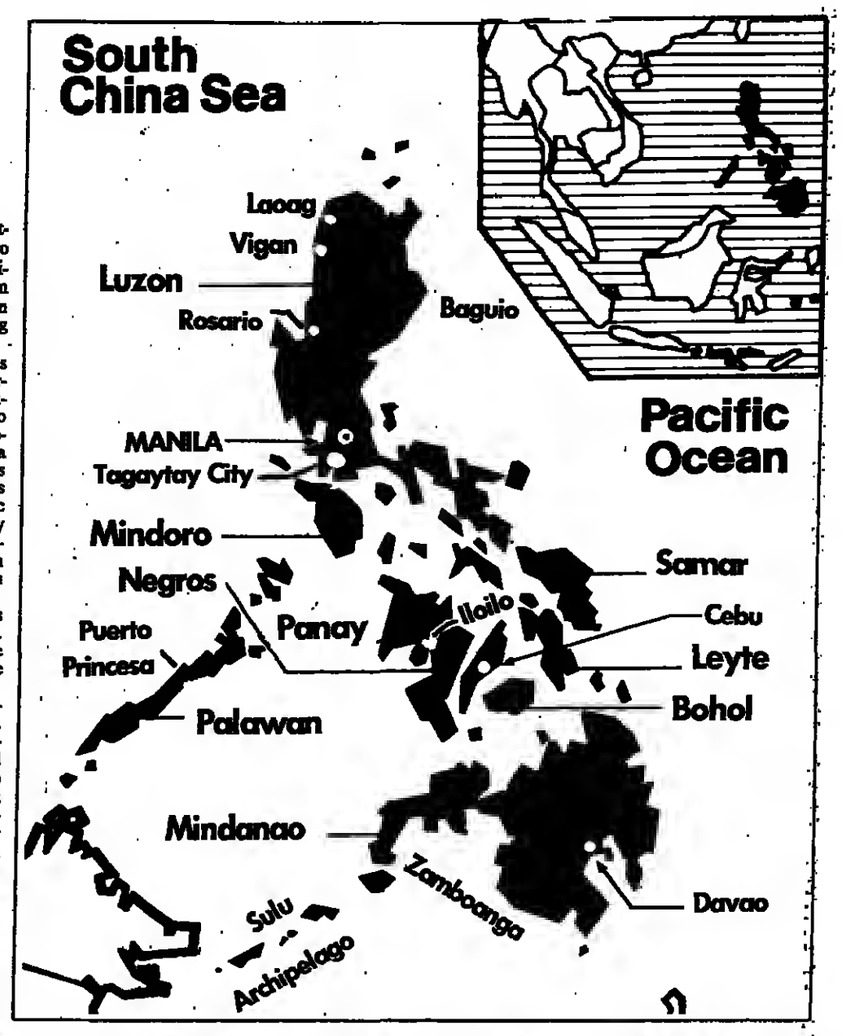
Despite their violent history Filipinos are gentle, friendly hosts. The people combine Oriental delicacy with Spanish humor and American openness. They love to have visitors. They will thank you for coming to their *barangay* (county). They also love having their photograph taken. If you approach Filipinos with a camera they will continue working so you can get the photograph. Then they will try other poses. Then they will run and get their relatives so they can also be photographed. When you leave they will smile and thank you.

There are many kinds of tourism possible in the Philippines, from the big-city atmosphere of Manila to remote, even uninhabited islands. There are historical, archeological and anthropological pursuits or scuba diving off coral reefs or lying on a white sand beach in a coconut grove doing absolutely nothing.

The following are some popular destinations:

- Tagaytay — 90 minutes south of Manila, high above sea level in Lake Taal is Taal volcano, which in turn has another lake inside of it.
- Pagsanjan — Otherwise quiet town near Manila that attracts many for its waterfalls and rapids.
- Cebu — The second largest city is becoming increasingly popular because of its nearby beaches and a slightly more relaxed atmosphere than Manila.
- Banaue — Perhaps the most famous sight in the Philippines are the rice terraces carved 2,000 years ago almost two miles up into the Cordilleras. They were made without metal tools by the Ifugaos, who are still cultivating rice in them.
- Baguio — A favorite resort of Filipinos because its high altitude makes it the coolest place in Luzon.
- Bahol — Land of the Chocolate Hills, a region of a thousand moundlike, green-covered domes.
- Iloilo — Capital of Panay Island. An old historical town surrounded by good beaches.
- Mindoro — A favorite island of locals fleeing Manila and home of the Mangyan tribesmen famous for their musical traditions. Also known for the beauty of its inland mountains, coral beaches and coconut and seafood cuisine.
- Sicogon — One of the most developed islands for tourism, not for escaping into the wilds but for the beach and casino.

The combination of many ethnic groups and a Spanish heritage have made festivals an important yearly cycle. They often have religious significance (Catholic, Moslem, animist or more often a combination) and usually involve colorful costumed rituals and traditional foods, songs and celebrations. There are different dishes for various occasions but in general roast suckling pig with sweetened liver sauce, *lechon*, is the fiesta meal. In Balayan on June 24 there is even a parade of the *lechons* in honor of St. John the Baptist.



A Decade of Booming Tourism Leaves Nation With Infrastructure for Future

MANILA — One of the most attractive industries in a developing country such as the Philippines is tourism.

The demands for capital to develop an infrastructure are far more accessible than the technological and financial resources required for other forms of development. The money it brings in is not only an important foreign exchange earner but has an immediate ripple effect on the economy.

The more than $344 million in receipts from tourism in the Philippines annually is estimated by the Ministry of Tourism to multiply 3.2 times as it interacts with the economy. The catch is that tourism is an unpredictable business and the Philippines have heavily invested in an economic sector that, like other key sectors, now is in a slump.

When tourism in the Philippines began to experience a boom 10 years ago, there was relatively little infrastructure. From 1973 to 1974, there was a 69-percent increase in the number of visitors. By 1975, there were not enough hotel rooms. By 1976, the Philippines were ready to handle the boom. That year 12 luxury hotels opened in Manila, along with the Philippine International Convention Center, which hosted an enormous joint International Monetary Fund and World Bank conference.

Since then the convention industry has grown to its present position of providing about half of the foreign exchange earnings from tourism.

Those earnings have been growing at a more or less steady rate. In convention-related activities alone, almost $500 million was invested as of 1981 (mainly in hotels). There are now 13 five-star hotels in Manila and more are being built in the provinces.

Tourism is the fourth-largest industry in the country. But after a decade of growth, it is showing signs of serious weakening. While the receipts continue growing, the number of visitors has been declining since 1981.

The oumber of visitors steadily rose from 144,071 in 1970 until it broke the one million mark in 1980. So it came as a severe blow when this figure began declining the following year. Minister of Tourism Jose D. Aspiras took the news philosophically, saying that "it has shown us the volatile nature of the industry itself."

It has been particularly hard on the highly exposed hotel industry since it usually takes almost a decade for a luxury hotel to pay for itself. The occupancy rate in Metro Manila hotels averages 60.81 percent and is declining. Five-star hotel occupancy has declined to 65.29 percent, and lower categories are even harder hit. Four-star Manila hotels now average less than 50-percent occupancy.

Many reasons have been offered for this decline. One that frequently comes up is what is euphemistically referred to as "the image problem." This phrase encompasses a reputation for everything from political unrest, to human rights abuses, to crime, to prostitution.

The government of President Ferdinand Marcos has been badly hurt by this international reputation. They were particularly upset by a report from London-based Amnesty International alleging human rights violations that was published during the president's recent trip to Washington. The United States is the second-largest source of tourists, representing 18.5 percent of last year's total.

The government believes tourism can improve the Filipino image and has made a major effort. The Ministry of Tourism will not even estimate the size of its bureaucracy, which has grown rapidly in the last decade, nor its annual expenditure on promotion. One ministry source, who asked to remain anonymous, estimated that the ministry has 2,000 employees and spends $1 million a year on promotion.

There are violent armed groups that oppose the government, and the ministry's public relations director, Floro Mercene, admits that the government interest makes tourism a tempting target. A Society of Travel Agents convention was canceled two years ago as a result of a bombing.

Some, such as Gerardo Isada, executive vice president of Tours Specialists, believe the importance of the political image is secondary. He points out that tourism was booming in the mid-1970s when the political image was very negative.

Possibly more damaging is the image of the Philippines as a land of prostitution and vice. The Japanese, who are the largest group of tourists in the Philippines, are particularly sensitive to this. Articles on "sex tours" for Japanese businessmen created a scandal in Japan.

There has been a notable decline (17.2 percent last year) in Japanese tourists. "The fact that they came here in hordes after World War II was in itself a marketing triumph," said Marciano Ragaza, marketing vice president of Staats, a private tour packager. "Now with the sex tour talks, we are back to where we started."

But in the ministry, Mr. Mercene reported that a new wave of Japanese family tourists was coming, "which is what we wanted in the first place." While Manila remains overwhelmingly the most visited destination in the Philippines, competition from the city of Cebu is being stimulated by this new wave of Japanese, many of whom are going directly to Cebu with-

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A New Lexicon of Exotic Tastes

Some words — Langka, Mangosteen, Makopas, Sago, Chico, Camatires, Malugay, Lopo — mean nothing until discovered in the context of a meal in the Philippines ...Then the new tastes become unforgettable, but quickly enter the realm of exotica when the traveler returns to the West.

MANILA — Have you ever tried to imagine the experience of seeing and tasting your first apple? Shiny, deep red, somewhat indigestible peel, crisp tart meat with a hint of sweetness. This is the kind of eating adventure offered to most Westerners in the Philippines. The islands are rich in fruit and vegetables that are almost unknown to most other regions of the world.

The *langka*, a spiny melon-sized fruit that grows on trees and occasionally makes it to exotic markets in the West for prohibitive prices, has sweet juicy meat. The hard-shelled *mangosteen* has tender juicy white sections inside. *Makopas* look like small red peppers and taste like tart perfumey apples. *Sago* is a small berry from a variety of palm. The pear-shaped *chico* has a grainy juicy flesh with the taste of honey. *Camatires* are tree pods that contain sweet white fruit with a vaguely cabbagey taste. *Malugay* is a vegetable that grows from a tree and resembles a green bean. Its leaves are also used in soup. *Lopo* is a branch-type seaweed eaten as a vegetable or salad. Banana flowers are also popular as a vegetable.

There are also more well-known tropical products such as mangos, coconuts, papayas, bananas, pineapples, passion fruit and sugar apples. But these fruits have another dimension when tree-ripened in their native habitat. The meat of a young green coconut has the consistency of a flan. Mangos are soft and tender. *Kalamansi*, the ubiquitous native lime, is the size of a cherry and used with fish or squeezed for juice.

There are giant rock lobsters and 8-inch prawns and endless varieties of crabs, the most sensational of which is the coconut crab or *curacha*. This large U-shaped crustacean has a great quantity of juicy firm flesh. The sea cucumber or *balatan* is a rare prized delicacy found in a few spots such as Snake Island, off Palawan.

The numerous bivalves include clams, mussels and the small sweet oysters that cling to mangrove roots. One of the most prized fish is a loose-grained type of grouper called *lapu-lapu*. *Bangus* or milk fish is a sweet fine-grained fish, farmed in fresh water and unique to the Philippines. Its export is forbidden.

Filipinos eat three large meals daily and snacks called *meriendas* in between, but the food is light and delicately seasoned. The center of breakfast, lunch and dinner is rice. Around it are served a meat dish, a vegetable dish, a fish dish and soup. The meal is almost always one course and the Filipinos alternate bites from each dish with rice.

The main function of the soup is to moisten the rice. It is usually a clear broth with some vegetables made from prawns, clams, beef or chicken.

Vegetables, whether in the most elegant restaurant or an impoverished peasant hut, are cooked perfectly with a light touch that preserves the color and freshness of the produce. This is because Filipinos, perhaps with Chinese influence, acquired the belief, long before the French began writing of *nouvelle cuisine*, that fresh products should be seasoned and cooked in a minimal way that does not mask their fresh qualities.

Many dishes are made from uncooked meat, liver, fish or oysters marinated in sugar cane vinegar.

One of the best places to sample authentic Filipino marinated dishes is the Slaughterhouse in Baguio. This is a sort of Filipino central market where a series of small restaurants are centered around a big central wholesale slaughter house — much like the scene around Les Halles when that Paris district was the nation's central market. Among the specialities to be found here is *papit* or green milk. This sauce is squeezed from fresh grasses found in the stomach of newly slaughtered cattle. Roast pork is served with a dark sauce made from fresh blood marinated in sugar cane vinegar.

A specialty throughout the country is *lechon*, crisp roasted suckling pig with a sweet sauce made from its liver. Another national dish is *adobo*, chicken or pork in vinegar and sautéed in soya sauce. *Tapa* is dried spiced meat.

Kare-kare is a popular dish that illustrates the Filipino taste for mixing meat and fish. It is tripe and beef cooked in a peanut sauce. To this heavy well-cooked stew, the freshness of crisp lightly cooked vegetables and sometimes fruit, such as papaya, is added. This is eaten with *bagoong*, a pungent paste made from fermenting salted fish or shrimp in earthen jars.

Bagoong is the Filipino answer to the Ketchup vice. The masses use it on everything from stews to vegetables. *Patis*, a condiment that is considered more sophisticated, is the liquid produced from salting fish in water for about one month.

Duck eggs are also left in brine until the egg is permeated by the solution. A *balut* is an unhatched hard-boiled duck egg sold by street vendors for about 20 cents. Like many Filipino delicacies, it is rumored to be an aphrodisiac. Crack the shell, sip the liquid,

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TRAVEL IN THE PHILIPPINES

Manila's 'Americanization': Visible, but Paper-Thin

Some locals call themselves Manila-ers and others Manilanos. Scratch the American surface and the deep Catholic influence of three centuries of Spanish colonial rule is evident. But it is an Asian city.

MANILA — This may be the only city outside the United States where you will see "I love Jersey City" bumper stickers.

The American influence, seen throughout the Philippines, seems most evident in this crowded metropolitan area of four cities, 13 districts and more than 7 million people known.

MacDonald's has opened. Dunkin' Donuts is here. The Araneta group that owns the sports coliseum is bringing in Burger King. Araneta Coliseum, at the hub of the city's leisure activity, brings rock concerts, basketball games and boxing matches to enthusiastic crowds. Manila is what promoters call a good fight town, having produced a number of world champions and hosted such spectaculars as the Muhammad Ali vs. Joe Frazier rematch.

The art scene also shows American influence. Even the Metropolitan Theater, which performs in the native Tagalog language, shows a predilection for Broadway musicals.

But the Americanization of Manila is a paper-thin layer, misleadingly accentuated by the fact that most of the pre-American Spanish architecture was destroyed in World War II. Maximo Soliven, editor/publisher of Manila Magazine, lays claim to the now popular Filipino explanation, "We spent 300 years in a Spanish convent and 50 years in Hollywood."

Some locals call themselves Manila-ers and others Manilanos. Scratch the American surface and the deep Catholic influence of three centuries of Spanish colonial rule is evident. Beyond that, this is an Asian city.

It bustles like an Asian city. The traffic is an almost impenetrable free-for-all of cars, horse-drawn carriages called Kalessas, the gaudy public transport jeeps called jeepneys and motorcycles that take passengers in a side car.

Jeepneys were originally converted U.S. Army jeeps, a World War II holdover like the children's habit of calling all Westerners "Joe." Today most Jeepneys are made in Manila at the Sarao plant, where used Japanese engines are fitted into surprisingly hand-made bodies carefully hand-painted with stripes and swirls and topped with chrome rocking horses, mirrors and bric-a-brac.

For about six cents a ride, jeepneys are the transport of the masses. The two 5-fout benches in the back may have 15 people in them. Disco music explodes from an extensive collection of cassettes that cover the dashboard in stacks. The final destination is marked on the side. Slap the roof when you want to get off. If you get lost, follow the advice of many Manila mothers: Get a jeepney to the downtown center, Quiapo, where almost all jeepneys go, and then find another with your destination marked on it. In Manila all roads lead to Quiapo, the densely packed district of narrow streets where the central market is located.

Manila drivers pass on any side of the street. The right-of-way is a question of courage and determination. They are beginning to put up traffic signs but drivers are not beginning to obey them. "In Manila," explained one taxi driver, "if you drive you are the king of yourself."

On Wednesday evening traffic comes almost to a standstill as 20,000 to 30,000 devotees crowd the Baclaron Church in the direction of the airport. On Thursday night the faithful of St. Jude's tie things up in the direction of the presidential palace, and on Fridays downtown becomes the center of a grid lock as thousands go to Quiapo Church to walk on their knees toward a black Mexican statue, the black Nazarene, which is supposed to have magical powers. One lawyer even claimed it got him through his bar exam.

There is street crime in most neighborhoods. There are muggers; slashers who extract a wallet from a back pocket by the skillfull application of a concealed blade, and snatchers who can grab a watch off the arm of a moving driver.

And if children run up to you and say, "Hey, Joe, give me a peso," carefully guard your pockets.

FALLS NEAR MANILA — Pagsanjan Falls, at Laguna City, provides visitors to Manila with a daytrip filled with swimming, fishing and hunting. And if travelers are adventurous enough, they can also shoot the rapids there.

Tourism Growth Leaves an Infrastructure

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out even a one-night stop in the capital. Cebu is smaller than Manila with a provincial atmosphere only 30 minutes from white sand beaches. There are three five-star hotels in the city. Tagaytay, near the beautiful volcano in Lake Taal, and the rapids of Pagsanjan Falls, both in the Manila region, are still among the leading destinations. Baguio in the cool mountains oorth of Manila remains the greatest attraction away from Manila.

The government is working with the private sector to develop new tourist areas. President Marcos' home province of Ilocos Norte has been the object of a major effort. The airport in Laoag is being expanded to receive international traffic from oearby centers such as Taiwan, and a 125-room five-star hotel, a casino and a sports complex will soon open. There is some talk in Manila of creating a tax-free zone in Laoag to compete with Hong Kong. There is also some interest in developing new tourist destinations such as remote Palawan.

"Think of the potential when other places are as developed as Manila," Mr. Isada said enthusiastically. After reflection, he added, "Development doesn't mean that you have to turn every jungle into a maze of concrete — just provide a good place to stay."

The feeling is strong in the trade that a major obstacle is the state of the world economy and that as long as this crisis continues, there can be no growth in long-haul tourism such as Americans and Europeans. Thus, they will be focusing on the regional market, which will mean further dependence on the Japanese. Uotil recently, the talk had been trying to diversify and depend less on the Japanese, who have been representing almost 25 percent of the market.

U.S. airlines have heated up the competition in the Southeast Asia region by offering cheap flights to Hawaii that have been luring away the Australian trade.

One of the still untapped potentials are the estimated 500,000 Filipinos who live abroad. "It's a very good market," said Ildefouso Cobarrubias, president of the Hotel and Restaurant Association of the Philippines. Many have not been back for years and are now being enticed with discounts. The University of the Philippines has launched a campaign to get alumni abroad to return this year for the university's diamond jubilee.

Shopping: Good Prices on Rare Items; Buyer Should Be Inquisitive, Cautious

MANILA — Shopping in the Philippines offers good prices on items that in many cases cannot be found elsewhere.

Foremost is the Filipino craft tradition in wood carving, pottery, weaving and basket-making. These items are produced by tribal ethnic groups or by small cottage industries in the provinces. Hand-woven Ilocanos cloth items can be sold for $15 apiece in Manila because Ilocanos women do the work for 36 cents each. This is also why it is much cheaper to buy the cloth in Ilocos or to buy any craft in the province where it is made. The Yakans of Mindanao weave intricately designed cloth. Embroidered cloth napkins and tablecloths to shirts blouses and traditional *barongs* of woven pineapple fiber or banana fiber are sold inexpensively everywhere.

Pottery is made by artisans and in small "factory" workshops, either in traditional designs or as creative art objects. Baskets are woven by most of the ethnic groups in a wide variety of often very finely crafted pieces with elaborate woven designs. Many excellent pieces are sold for from $1 to $3.

Woven mats to be used as rugs or wall hangings are another traditional craft. The *abica* mats of Mindanao with woven and tie-dyed patterns are particularly beautiful.

Everything from windows to wind chimes, plates to jewelry, are made from shells. The Philippines is also the paradise for shell collectors, and stores sell everything from a 40-cent paper nautilus to rare specimens costing as much as $1,000. There are good shell shops in Cebu and Zamboanga and some in Manila.

The shops in Manila's Chinatown specialize in gold jewelry starting with fine chain bracelets for about $18. Bargains are available in unset gems in the Moslem quarter but it would pay to know your gems first.

There are a wide variety of musical instruments for sale, including guitars of mediocre quality for less than $50, ukuleles, harps and a type of local ukulele made from coconut shells. There are also many interestingly decorated ethnic instruments, such as a flute played through the nose by the tribes of oorthern Luzon. The *kulintang* is a type of xylophone from Mindanao. In the Visayas, a clarinet-type instrument called a *lantoy* is played. Moslems play a flute with a bamboo leaf bell at one end called a *sahumay*. The *bontoca* play a bamboo violin.

Vigan is a good place to look for antique furniture from the colonial period, such as delicately carved *canapé* beds. *Gallineras* are benches with wooden cages underneath, which were either used for keeping fighting cocks or for temporarily disposing of poultry brought by peasants as payment to landlords. *Armarias* are low cupboards with a Chinese-influenced design used for storing sheets and mosquito nets. There is also furniture with bone or mother-of-pearl inlay.

Santos have become one of the most popular collector's items. The forerunner of these were animist figurines called *anitos*. But when the Spanish came they converted this folk art into the carving of wooden or ivory figurines of saints. At the same time they destroyed every *anito* they could find. There are two general classes of *santos*, formal, intended for churches, and informal, for home decor. Many of the *santos* were made of *malave*, a weather-resistant hardwood.

Today, small *santos* sell for between $30 and $150, largely depending on their condition. There are also many reproductions, some of which are presented as originals. But the antique dealers in the Makati section of Manila are fairly reputable. Manila also hosts two large antique shows, in February and in October.

There is a great deal of quality antique Chinese porcelain available in the Philippines. Some of the intact jars that have been found are rare because only shards or repaired pieces of the kind remain in China. In many cases they are work that was made exclusively for the Philippines trade. Trade porcelain is generally considered of lesser workmanship but rare jars in perfect condition are always of value to collectors. These jars were highly prized in the last 900 years in the Philippines as funeral jars, and archeologists continue to find caches of them spanning four periods in ancient burial sites.

There are numerous shops in the Ermita section of Manila, especially on A. Mabini Street, specializing in Chinese porcelain. Three such specialists of good reputation are Terry's, V & M and Likha. Valuable antiques should be bought from licensed dealers who have the stamp of the national museum on their items.

By Western standards Filipino galleries sell contemporary art at affordable prices. Simple touristic paintings are also sold inexpensively on A. Mabini Street in Manila. But there are numerous Manila galleries that feature serious contemporary drawing, painting, sculpture and ceramics from five to several hundred dollars. Filipino artists are represented in most contemporary styles including abstract, figurative, neo-impressionist and realist.

Two of the leading galleries are Sining Kamalig, 2160 Taft Avenue, Pasay (Manila) and Luz gallery, 448 Epifanio de los Santos Avenue, Makati (Manila). Sining Kamalig has a wide range of mostly younger artists. The artists shown at Luz are more established and always abstract.

While guidebooks say you can find anything at the right price in Manila it is generally easier to find quality crafts at good prices where they are made. Provincial markets such as the intriguing labyrinth of Baguio's central market are good bets.

Palawan: Slender Edge Of the Republic Remains Paradise for Adventurous

PUERTO PRINCESA, Palawan — Its reputation precedes it. "The end of the earth" was the description offered by a French travel promoter. "The last frontier," said a Swedish scuba diver who lives on the island. Filipinos repeatedly ask, "Why do you want to go to Palawan?"

Of the 11 larger islands that comprise 98 percent of the land mass of the Philippines archipelago, Palawan, a long slender strip far to the west of the others, has always been the forgotten island. There is talk in Manila of developing the island for tourism. There also appears to be some offshore oil. But for the moment, Palawan offers the appeal of virgin territory.

Beyond the center of the capital city, Puerto Princesa, there are no paved roads. There is a first-class hotel in Puerto Princesa and some small facilities in the more southern town of Brooke's Point. Aside from this there are only mountainous dirt roads, tropical forests, cool vine-banked mountain rivers, deserted white-sand beaches in coconut groves and the clearings of mangrove swamps, tiny coral-encircled, green offshore islands, tribal encampments and fishing villages.

Most of the buildings on the island are nipa huts. Nipa is a variety of palm, the leaves of which are shingled for roofing and woven for walls. Forest people earn their living by prefabricating these leaf-constructed materials. The huts are built on story-high mangrove posts. Although most of the people on the island are Christian, the high-vaulted roof style of the Moslems in the southern part of the island has become widespread because it is cooler than the low-roofed Christian architecture. Sometimes crosses are painted on these houses to clarify the religion of the inhabitants.

The island is covered with mango, banana, coconut and cashew trees. There are spectacular flowers — wild orchids, the purple flowering banaba tree whose leaves are believed to cure kidney ailments, white and pink flowering palawan cherries and magenta- and peach-colored bonganvillea.

Monkeys swing through the treetop vines. A large lizard, called a water monitor, preys on chickens. There are wild chickens, pheasant and quail although the locals regard quail as being too small to bother eating.

There are also wild boars, which the indigenous tribes still hunt with spears or the *supukan*, a six-foot-long blowtube through which a small wooden arrow is shot. This can drop a wild boar at 15 feet with the aid of deadly *dagta* poison from a local tree.

There are 81 ethnic groups and cultures on the island, some of them animist and a number greatly influenced by nearby Borneo. Most of the tribes and the lowlanders have the common language of Cayunon, a dialect of Tagalog.

Some of the southern tribes are highly skilled craftsmen, particularly carvers and basket makers. Some of the earliest known Filipino carvings, boat-shaped coffins, were found on Palawan.

The most accessible ethnic group, the Batak, are a nomadic group that remains animist and ventures into the outer areas of Puerto Princesa to trade. They are not great craftsmen and often equip themselves with objects traded from other tribes. They hunt mainly with spears and they gather *almaciga*, a tree resin valued in the industrial world for numerous tasks including the making of space suits.

In the rainy season they build nipa huts on the high ground but in the hot months of April and May they hole up in sleepy camps by cool river beds. They are somewhat timid, especially the men, and cannot be approached too aggressively but they usually will not object to a small visit to their camp that can be found most of the time about a two-hour jeep ride and another two-hour bike from the center of Puerto Princesa.

The Batak only have 30 families and tourism could be a great threat to their culture. Already, a few German tee-shirts have been added to their traditional dress of cotton wrap-around skirts for women and bark loin cloths for men. This is the result of a West German tour operator who offers camping excursions to visit the Batak.

A New Lexicon of Exotic Food Tastes

(Continued from Preceding Page)

then eat the embryo. One Filipinio, aware of Western sensibilities, offered that the secret was not to look at the embryo while eating it. But the real secret is a little coarse grained salt to bring out the duck flavor in the egg.

Fish is sometimes dried in the sun before cooking. Sometimes it is poached. Often it is wrapped in banana leaves and baked or grilled.

The different provinces have their own specialties. In Northern Luzon cooks are fond of marinating in sugar cane vinegar. Other islands use palm vinegar. In Southern Luzon and Mindoro food is frequently cooked in coconut milk. *Inutok na alimasay* is an *alimasay* crab cooked in coconut milk, wrapped in banana leaves.

An excellent version of this and numerous other dishes can be found in Manila at Galing-Galing, a restaurant with an attractive Mindanao decor and a wide variety of Filipino specialties — even if a little Westernized. It is owned by a Filipino woman who also owns a French restaurant in Manila and Filipino restaurant in Paris.

Leo's, on Roxas Boulevard, in Manila is one of several restaurants with a large assortment of seafood on display. You pick your fish and tell them how you want it cooked. This style of service, called *turo-turo*, is popular in all the islands.

Filipinos generally drink beer with their food but there are also local drinks in every region including fresh coconut milk. In the south a dark palm wine called *tuba* is drunk. In Batanga, they drink *lambanog*, an alcohol made from nipa sap. In northern Luzon, a dark sour wine, *basi*, is made from sugar cane. (The Spanish monopoly on *basi* production led to an anti-colonial uprising in Ilocos in the 19th century).

Near Baguio a refreshing fizzy rice wine called *Tapoy* is made. *Bayan*, a rice alcohol, is popular in Ifugas. These drinks are not made commercially but can often be found in markets sold in used San Miguel beer bottles.

TRAVEL IN THE PHILIPPINES

Ilocos: A Colorful Focal Point in Nation's History

VIGAN — No region is more central to Philippine history and culture than Ilocos.

The Ilocanos are an old people of Malay stock who became a focal point of Spanish colonization and the resistance to Spanish oppression. Later, the last decisive battle for the Philippines in World War II was fought here. President Ferdinand Marcos, many of his key ministers and some of his fiercest opponents as well as supporters are Ilocanos.

Today, the region is divided into seven provinces mostly in a narrow strip of northern Luzon between the warm South China Sea and the high rugged Cordillera mountains. From Manila, it can be reached along one of the country's best beaches — uncrowded (even during summer), with white sand and coconut groves. The cultural center of the region is Ilocos Sur and its provincial capital of Vigan.

Founded by the Spanish in 1572, it, along with Cebu and Manila, was considered one of the three principal cities. Because it failed to maintain this standing, its colonial character is better preserved than in its two sister cities. The colony was administered by the viceroy of Mexico, and in Vigan this subtle Mexican influence becomes pronounced.

In spite of the dusty crumbling ambiance of the city, it has some of the best Spanish colonial architecture left in the Philippines. There are entire blocks of old Spanish houses with high ceilings, hardwood floors, verandas and tile roofs. On the street level in many of these houses are antique stores packed with colonial furniture.

The two best hotels in town are the Cordillera Inn in an antique building on M. Crisologo Street in the heart of the old quarter and the Vigan Hotel. The Vigan Hotel is an Ilocano experience in itself. It is a sprawling and somewhat dilapidated Spanish building with a veranda restaurant of typical Filipino fare where the locals dine while a woman hammers out tunes on an old and hopelessly out-of-tune harpsichord. Ask for the "antique room," a dreary, ant-infested cell but with air conditioning and a giant and very comfortable carved lace-canapéd four-poster bed.

The principal means of transportation in the town are horse-drawn buggies, some of which look at least a century old, and motorcycles with sidecars.

The province is poor. The average annual income is $210. According to a 1970 census, only 4.5 percent of the homes are lighted by electricity. The principal activity is farming tobacco, rice, corn and coconuts. Tobacco — both Virginian and native — is the main crop. To get more money from their harvest the small farmers cure the leaves themselves in straw-and-clay smoke houses by the side of their homes.

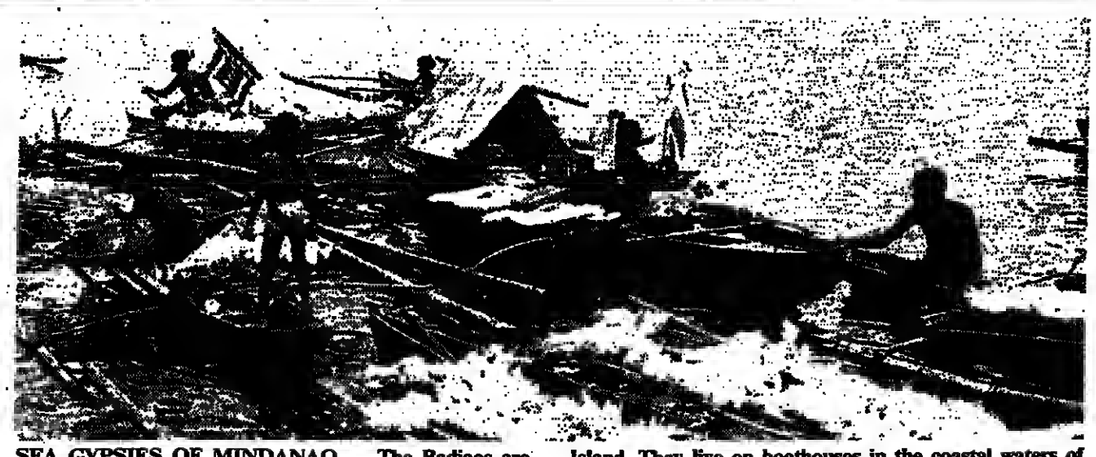
The typical homes are on stilts, tobacco leaves are often hung for drying underneath. They have bamboo-slat or palm-leaf walls and roof. The more affluent homes have wooden frames and windows made with small panes of capiz shell.

When it is not tobacco season the people grow fruit and vegetables, the variety of which can be seen in Vigan's central market where the women smoke hand-rolled cigars.

The Ilocanos are a modern and not a tribal people. But they have preserved a distinct culture. They have their own popular music, a vagnely hispanic ballad form. They have also kept their traditional crafts, which are now thriving cottage industries. Weaving is the most important of these. The white-striped cloth woven on a hand loom by women in four- or five-loom shops is sold all over the Philippines and is an important export. The Spanish, who used to fit their ships with sails of Ilocano cloth, limited its export because they feared it would be more popular than the product of Spanish weavers.

Pottery making also remains. There is a "factory" outside of Vigan where clay from the area is fashioned into large jars on a foot-operated potter's wheel.

The land has a natural beauty, with the green Cordilleras for a constant backdrop to the flat open fields where the long-horned *carabao* pull the ploughs, haul wagons and sleds and give farmers rides to shade in midday heat.



SEA GYPSIES OF MINDANAO — The Badjaos are among the ethnic tribal groups of southwestern Mindanao Island. They live on boathouses in the coastal waters of Zamboanga, Jolo and Tawi-Tawi and are expert divers.

Cockfighting: A National Pastime for Rich and Poor

ROSARIO, Luzon — Throughout the Philippines in some of the poorest *barrios*, the most pampered residents are roosters — fighting cocks. There is no more popular pastime in the country.

Almost every center of any size has at least one cockpit. Big cities have several. Both rich and poor people buy or raise these birds, which are seen as much an investment as a hobby. A good cock can cost from $50 to more than $1,000. The cocks are often plumed in rich shades of copper, purple, blue, green, beige or black. One of the most respected breeds, Island Born, have a deep rust coat and a flamboyant blue-black tail. The most prized cocks are imported from Texas. "If cockfighting is illegal in America," asked one Filipino owner, "why do they raise such good ones?"

The cocks are usually purchased when six weeks old. For the next year and a half they live the good life. They are kept on a diet of dog food and vitamins. They train to fight with gloves on their spurs. On Sundays, their cage is placed in the sun where each bird is carefully massaged with the palm of the hand. But the cocks must show promise in their sparring matches to continue this life. One poor owner from Vigan said that he fought his birds as soon as they were ready because he could not afford the upkeep.

The fights usually take place on Sundays. They begin at about 11:00 a.m. and continue until evening. The cockpit is a roofed room with tightly fitted bleachers rising up on all four sides of a square dirt platform. In Rosario about 1,500 people crowd into the small hot amphitheater. They are all men. Sometimes, there are special star contests called derbies in which prized cocks, mainly of the Texas strain, compete. For these events the well-dressed wives of the affluent owners attend.

But for the most part it is a man's domain, and the seriousness with which the men take this is indicated by the sign in front asking them to leave their firearms outside.

Anyone who has a bird he wishes to fight can enter. Spectators pay 50 cents. The owners pace around by the bleachers fluffing the ruffs and teasing out the tail feathers of their prize combatants and choosing up matches with owners of similar-sized birds.

The real action is the betting. Each owner makes a bet. The one with the high bet is called the *llamado*, or in Tagalog, *mayroon*. The one with the lower bet is called *wala*. The referee calls for bets for the *wala* or the *llamado*, always trying to make the two even. As he calls out hundreds of men shout back and indicate their bet with their fingers until the entire room is a fury of shouting and arm-waving, like a key moment at a stock exchange.

Adding to this are the outside bettors, men in the gallery who bet with each other. A bet can be as low as $2 or in the thousands. Those who are particularly confident about a bird will take a *sampo syam* bet, which means they will pay $10 on every nine. There are also lodies, eight to 10 bets, and various other type of odds that are offered by shouting the word.

The extraordinary thing is that no money changes hands, nothing is written down and yet, somehow there is no dispute about who pays who and how much when the fight is over.

In the midst of this bedlam aficionados are appraising the birds by their breed, the form of their beak and their record. It is said that a seven-time winner will die in his cage, *i.e.* undefeated.

The owner uses a second cock to make the combatant angry by pecking at him in the head or the side — whatever seems necessary to put the fighter in a fury. Then, when the betting is settled, the sharp steel dagger, fastened to the left spur, is unsheathed.

When they fight, cocks are extremely swift and agile in the air, trying to get above the other and spike his back. Sometimes, they will sommersault over the opponent's back, or flip the opponent from underneath like a wrestler.

Good fights last only a few minutes. The cocks have an instinct to spike near the heart. But fights can drag on for 20 minutes because as long as the birds can stand the referee will continue to pick them up and reset them. This leads to disputes between the owners because the one with the losing cock wants them to continually reset and the one with the apparent winner does not want any interference. Sometimes, the fight reduces itself to two exhausted chickens weakly pecking at each other.

In any event the real sport is in the money. At a derby there will be people winning or losing $50,000.

THIS special report on travel in the Philippines was written by MARK J. KURLANSKY, a journalist based in Paris who contributes frequently to International Herald Tribune special reports.

Transportation: Accessible From Outside, Easy Inside

MANILA — For a country consisting of thousands of islands, somewhat off the planet's major travel routes with a tourist infrastructure that for the most part did not exist a decade ago, the Philippines is neither difficult to reach nor to travel in.

In addition to Philippine Air Lines (PAL), which serves major centers throughout the world, many of the leading international airlines have regular flights to Manila. However, no one has established a truly bargain service and the short hop from Hong Kong to Manila adds about $300 round trip for regular fare.

Once in Manila numerous travel possiblities exist from a first-class flight to the most third-class travel imaginable. For those without a lot of time or enthusiasm for the alluring adventure of the open road PAL offers regular service to all important provincial centers at very affordable prices. More obscure points are serviced by Philippine Aerotransport, or, in the south, Air Mindanao, which also flies from Zamboanga to Borneo.

From Manila, PAL offers seven flights daily to Cebu, two flights daily to secoodary centers such as Baguio or Iloilo and at least daily flights to other cities. Flying from one city to another within the country can be time-consuming because Cebu and Manila (and within Mindanao, Davao and Zamboanga) are the only cities with full schedules of destinations so the traveler usually has to fly back a distance to one of these centers to catch a flight to another nearby province. Security procedures for which a minor "security tax" is included in the price of the ticket, such as baggage inspection, are sometimes pursued rigorously and so this is one country where it is wise to arrive at check-in time.

A oew international airport will soon open in Laoag in the far north, a location that is far from a hub of activity but has the advantage of being President Marcos' home province. Cars with and without drivers can be rented in Manila for a wide range of prices depending on how reputable an outfit you wish to deal with, who you know and how good you are at bartering. Some knowledge of the country is needed, especially if you leave the main highway that runs north-south in Luzon and around part of the coastline of some of the other major islands. Careful planning and authoritative advice, which is not always available, are needed to avoid finding yourself either in physical danger or in a place where there is suddenly no road.

Filipinos are a largely rural people who have been forced to the major centers by economic circumstances. So public transportation is crowded with locals visiting their families and is an excellent way to see something of the country and its people. But it requires time and stamina. There are a few train lines, mostly in Luzon. The equipment is old and it is the slowest means of transportation.

Buses are faster and more numerous than trains. Jeepneys, the garishly decorated 8-seat jeeps that usually hold 15, work in tandem with buses. Often you will have to change several times to reach your destination. The connection points are sometimes disconcertedly quiet cross roads in the forest.

The buses are crowded with more people than could conceivably fit in a bus. The stops are frequent, often for vendors to squeeze on and sell snacks. Like many things here buses run behind schedule. Five or more hours with babies crying and tropical heat is not every travelers' idea of a vacation. But many who do it, usually only once, remember it as one of their most intriguing experiences in the Philippines.

There are numerous ship companies with passenger service between the islands. The major lines, Williams Lines, Sweet Lines and Negros Navigation Company are in Manila but there are also companies out of Cebu. There are three classes but generally anything less than first class is very crowded and primitive.

Transportation information can be obtained from the tourist offices of the Ministry of Tourism but a far better source of information, on almost anything, is a good Manila taxi driver.

A hotel can range in price from $90 a night at the Manila Hotel to $7 at a pension. For most people five-, four- and three-star hotels are advisable. There are 13 five-star hotels in the Philippines. Generally, prices for hotels as well as most other things are higher in Manila, although Cebu and Baguio are almost up to Manila Prices. An average deluxe five-star room in Manila cost about $55 to $60 and is of high standards but below this level quality rapidly declines.

November to March is the best season for Philippine weather. It is cooler and not rainy. July to October is a rainy typhoon season, with few festivals or events. April and May is the summer (including school vacations). These are very hot months. But there is no rain, and off-season prices can make a stay in the Philippine summer a bargain.

Anti-malaria pills are recommended for the remote islands, especially Palawan. Fansidar is currently considered the surest against Asian mosquitos. No vaccinations are required except yellow fever if you are coming from an infected zone. A final tip: when you are ready to leave, set aside 50 pesos in Filipino money to pay a "departure fee" at the airport.

Friday's NYSE Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 6)

13 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chge Prev Close
20½	4⅛	GldWF				40	324	27¾	27¾	27¾— ⅛
43⅝	16⅝	Gdrch	1.56	3.9			529	48¾	40	40¼— ⅛
38¼	21⅝	Gdrch	pf3.12	9.4			978	33⅝	33	33¼— ⅛
36⅝	21⅝	Goodyr	1.40	4.3	10	4375	33	32⅝	32¾	32¾— ⅛
29¾	13⅝	GordnJ	.56	3.1	11	33	27¾	27¾	27¾	27¾+ ⅛
39⅝	28	Gould	1.72	4.5	19	1989	39	38	38⅝	38⅝
38	28½	Gould	pf1.35	3.6		1	38	38	38	38
48⅝	28½	Grace	2.80	5.9	11	579	47½	47	47½	47½— ⅛
56	33⅝	Grainger	1.20	2.2	17	29	54¼	53⅝	54	54 — ¼
16⅛	6½	GranIdv				401	16⅛	15⅝	16⅛	
12½	5⅝	GtAtPc			20	288	11⅝	11	11¼+ ½	
35⅝	17⅛	GtLkIn	.80e	2.3	13	42	35⅛	35	35⅛— ⅝	
27¾	15⅝	GNStr	1.50e	7.6	11	2	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
49	29	GtNNk	2	4.4	10	213	45⅛	45	45 + ⅛	
31½	10½	GtWFin	.40	1.4	33	2569	28⅛	27⅝	27¾— ⅝	
17⅝	7	GWHsp			40	448	16½	15⅝	16½+ ⅛	
14	11⅝	GMP	1.56	11.1	13	139	13⅝	13½	13½+ ⅛	
25⅝	12⅝	Grnwch	1.20	5.3	9	928	22⅝	22½	22½+ ⅛	
7⅛	1⅝	Grolier	n		16	496	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+ ⅛	
15	7	GrewG	.36b	2.8	16	97	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
5	2¼	GthRty				76	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
11½	2	GrubEI			49	91	9⅝	9¼	9¼— ⅛	
62⅝	26⅝	Grumm	1.60	2.8	17	421	57⅝	22	57¼+ ½	
25¼	19⅛	Grum	pf2.80	11.		11	24½	24½	24½— ⅛	
44⅝	12⅝	Guardi	.42	1.0	17	85	40¾	40⅝	40¾— ⅛	
27⅝	11½	GlWtr	.72	3.9	12	1411	26⅝	25⅝	26 + ⅛	
36⅝	24⅛	GulOil	2.80	7.8	7	1289	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	
19	11⅝	GulRs		2.1		182	18⅛	17⅝	17¾+ ⅝	
15⅝	11⅛	GlfStU	1.64	11.	7	547	14½	14¼	14⅜— ½	
32⅝	27½	GlfSU	pr3.85	13.		3	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝+ ¼	
35¼	27¼	GlfSU	pr4.40	13.		28	34⅝	34¼	34¼— ⅛	
79	57⅛	GlfSU	pr8.80	11.		230	77¼	77¼	77¼—1⅝	
29⅝	15⅝	GulUtl	1.32	4.7	9	425	28⅛	27⅝	28⅛	
21½	16½	GAero	n		13	437	21	20¼	20⅝— ⅛	
19⅝	7½	Gulton	.60	3.3	16	63	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛— ⅛	
14⅝	7	HMW			46	22	14¼	13⅝	14¼+ ⅛	
15⅝	2¼	VIHRT				224	6½	5½	5½— ½	
22⅝	15⅝	Hackw	s1.84	7.5	12	144	25	24⅝	24⅝— ⅝	
35⅝	23⅛	HalIPB	1.70	5.3	18	292	32½	31½	30¼+ ⅝	
39½	21	Halbtn	1.60	4.4	10	2162	36	35½	35⅝+ ¼	
33⅛	21½	HamrP	1.84	5.2	14	44	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	
15⅝	14	HanJI	1.47e	11.		234	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
15⅝	14½	HanJI	1.84e	10.		98	18	17⅝	18 + ½	
30¼	12	Hndlmn	1	3.4	14	42	27⅝	27½	27½— ⅝	
24	12¼	Handl	.40	1.1	24	200	36	35⅝	35⅝— ⅝	
32⅝	16⅝	Hanna	.40	1.4		71	28⅝	28	28⅝	
27⅝	12⅝	HarBrJ	1	3.8	13	263	26⅝	25⅝	26½+ ½	
47⅝	19½	Harlnd	.76	2.0	18	262	38⅝	37⅝	38½+ ¼	
9⅝	3⅝	Harnischf				162	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
39	22¼	HarrBk	2.32	6.3	7	16	37½	36⅝	36⅝— ⅝	
51⅝	20⅝	Harris	.88	2.1	23	677	45⅝	42⅝	42⅝+ ½	
21⅝	14⅝	Harsco	1.20	4.1	12	123	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+ ⅛	
48½	21½	HartfM		1.6	12	425	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝— ⅝	
30⅝	12⅝	Hartmx	.94	3.8	11	24	27½	25	25 — ⅝	
16⅝	12½	HaltSe	1.80	11.1	11	24	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛+ ⅛	
33⅝	24½	HwlEl	3	9.8	0	58	31	30⅝	30⅝— ⅛	
11⅝	4⅝	HaynCo			10	14	10⅛	10	10⅛	
88½	24⅝	Hazeltn	.96	1.3	134	32	14	75⅝	75¾+ ⅛	
26⅝	8	Hazel	wi		1		26	26	26 — ½	
29⅝	14⅝	HazlJo	n .22	2.2	17		16	14½	14½— ⅛	
12⅝	8⅝	HlthSth			28	14	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
26⅝	6	HeckMf			25	833	26½	24	24½+ ⅝	
58½	23	Heilman	.80	1.4	14	162	55⅝	55½	55⅝— ⅛	
42½	29	Heinz	1.80	3.9	11	288	47⅛	46⅝	46⅝— ⅝	
33⅝	10⅝	HelmrC			18		34⅝	34⅝	34⅝— ⅛	
31½	13⅝	Herclnt	1.20	4.3	35	222	30⅝	29⅝	30⅝+ ⅝	
24½	13⅝	HelmP	.32	1.4	8	160	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝— ½	
6⅝	3⅝	HmeBnk			17	19	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
11	8⅝	Heminc	1.10	10.		11	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝+ ½	
39⅝	14⅝	Herculs	1.32	3.4	19	339	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝+ ⅛	
12⅝	7⅝	HerIfC			22	418	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+1⅝	
28⅝	13⅝	HerlPr	pf1.80	7.8		21	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝+ ⅝	
43	34⅝	Hershy	2.10	3.9	9	80	54⅝	53⅝	54 — ⅛	
7⅝	4⅝	Heston			1		9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
12⅝	8⅝	Hestn	pf			4	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝— ⅛	
57½	38⅝	HewlPk	3.20		42	2705	49	47⅝	48⅝+ ⅝	
27½	12½	HexcelT	.60	3.8	24	72	24⅝	23⅝	24⅛+ ⅛	
14⅝	7	HlShgr	.80	3.6		28	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝— ⅛	
12	6⅝	HlVal	.15	1.3	58	349	11⅝	11⅝	11½— ⅛	
49	24	Hilnbrd	.80	1.7	16	58	47	46⅝	46⅝+ ⅛	
57⅝	27⅝	Hilton	1.80	3.2	26	663	55⅝	54½	55⅝+ ⅝	
34⅝	20⅝	Hitachi	.37e	1.1	17	378	33	32⅝	33 + ⅛	
51⅛	24⅝	HmeGe	.84	1.7	25	1174	48½	48⅝	48⅝+ ⅛	
35⅝	12⅝	HmeFd		2.1		122	16⅝	16	16⅝	
9½	6⅝	HmeG	pf1.10	12.		25	9⅝	9½	9½— ½	
24⅝	8⅝	Hmstk	s .20	4.4	3	238	34½	33½	34 + ⅝	
44⅝	34⅝	Honda	.32e	1.0	10	1	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝— ⅝	
124⅝	59½	Honwll	2.60	2.1	11	874	117⅝	114⅝	117⅝+1⅝	
36½	15⅝	HoovU	1.24	3.4	16	58	u34⅝	34⅝	34⅝+ ⅛	
25⅝	13⅝	HorzBn	1.32	4.8	7	30	25½	25	25⅝+ ½	
28⅝	8	Horizon	.56	5.4	203	138	10	9⅝	10	
52⅝	19⅝	HosCr	6 .40	8.2	6	7712	49⅝	48	48⅝— ⅛	
26⅛	21⅝	Hotelin	2.60	10.	13	28	25⅝	25½	25½— ½	
56⅝	21⅛	HouPl	1.60	3.0	11	1969	51⅝	50⅝	51⅝+ ⅛	
25⅝	13⅝	HouLt	.60	2.1	10	283	18⅛	17⅝	18 — ⅛	
39	17⅝	HouInt	1.65	4.2	11	1556	27⅝	25⅝	26⅝— ⅛	
22⅝	17⅝	HouInd	2.32	11.	19	1969	21⅝	20⅝	21½— ⅛	
39⅝	24⅝	HouNG	1.82	4.7	7	95	38⅝	38⅝	38½— ⅝	
26⅝	14⅝	HouOil	1.44e	13.		10	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
14⅛	6⅝	HowdI	.40	3.8	28	13	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
35⅝	8⅝	HowPt	.40	1.7	16	24	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝— ½	
26	14½	Hubbrd	2.20	10.		72	22⅝	21⅝	22 — ⅛	
19⅝	10⅛	HudM	g				16⅝	16⅝	16⅝— ⅛	
16½	8⅝	Hutty	.30	1.9		24	15⅝	15½	15⅝+ ⅛	
26	16⅝	HughTl	.84	4.3	13	767	20⅝	19½	19⅝+ ½	
27	16⅛	Human	s.60	2.1	20	2124	36⅝	35⅝	36⅛	
24	18	Hum	pr2.50	11.		9	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
20½	9⅝	HunCh	.50	2.5	25		19⅝	19⅝	19⅝+ ⅛	
47	17½	HutEF	s		9	1440	42⅝	41⅛	41½—1⅛	
22½	15⅝	Hydral	1.84	8.6	15	21	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝+ ⅛	
43⅝	24⅝	ICInd	2.36	5.4	23	228	43⅝	43⅛	43⅛+ ⅛	
65	38	ICIn	pf3.50	5.4		13	65	64⅛	65 + ⅛	
12¼	4⅝	ICM			43	2257	12⅛	11⅝	12	
16⅝	13⅝	INAin	1.92e	11.		26	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝+ ⅛	
23⅛	10⅝	IU Int	1.15	5.1	14	453	22⅝	22	22⅝	
9⅝	4⅛	IU IntA				3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝ —1	
43⅝	28	IUInt	pf1.25	3.0		3	42	42	42	
32¼	21⅛	IdahoP	2.88	9.4	6	174	31⅝	30⅝	30⅝— ⅛	
25⅛	11⅝	IdealB	.40	3.6		259	19	18⅝	18⅛— ⅝	
24⅝	18⅝	IllPower	2.40	11.	8	672	23⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
26⅝	13⅝	IllPow	pf2.04	12.		250	17⅝	17⅝	17½— ⅝	
37⅝	26	IllPow	pf4.12	11.		106	37⅝	36⅝	37⅝+ ⅛	
46⅝	36⅝	IllPow	pf4.47	11.		260	39	39	39	
47⅝	27⅝	TW	1.16	2.5	14	47	47⅝	45⅝	46⅝— ⅛	
17⅝	4⅝	ImpCp				381	15½	14⅝	15⅝+ ⅛	
16⅝	7⅝	INCO	.20	1.2		693	15½	15⅛	15½	
56	36	IndIM	pf7.08	12.		210	58	58	58 + ⅛	
103½	79⅛	IndIM	pf13.00	13.		10	102	102	102 — ⅛	
18⅝	13⅝	IndIM	pf2.15	12.		2	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝— ⅝	
19⅛	14⅝	IndIM	pf2.25	12.		1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
30⅝	22⅝	IndIM	pf3.63	12.		2	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝— ⅛	
29⅝	22⅝	IndIM	pf3.94	11.	9	17	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝— ⅛	
29⅝	22½	IndIPL	2.74	9.8	0	149	28⅝	28⅛	28⅛— ⅛	
19⅝	9⅝	Inexco	.14	1.5	10	831	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝— ⅛	
32⅝	9⅝	Infnmx			21	437	31⅝	31⅛	31⅛— ⅛	
49⅝	35½	InglerR	2.60	5.3		252	47⅝	46½	47 + ⅛	
23⅝	22½	InglR	pf 2.35	7.3		9	32	32	32	
17⅝	7⅝	InglrTec	.84	3.1	30	68	17⅝	17½	17⅝+ ⅛	
25	18⅛	InhSSt	.80	1.4		397	26⅝	27⅝	27⅝— ⅛	
25⅝	12⅝	InsBco	1b	4.0	23	152	25	24½	24½— ⅝	
1⅝	½	InstInv				639	1⅛	1	1⅛	
9⅝	4⅝	IntgR	s	15	219	38⅝	38	38⅝	38⅝+ ⅛	
48	23½	IntgR	pf3.03	7.8		44	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	
		IntgR	pf			43	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	
27⅝	12⅝	IntrRfn	2.93r	13.2	22	174	22⅝	27⅝	22⅝+ ⅛	
19⅝	15⅝	IbcSe	3.10e	11.		39	19⅝	19	19 — ⅝	
75⅝	55⅝	Interco	2.80	4.8	14	173	58⅝	57⅝	57⅝+ ½	
162⅝	79½	Inter	pf 7.75	5.8		3	134	134	134	
30⅝	16⅝	Intrlst	1.20	5.7	5	466	21	20⅝	20⅝	
38	22½	Intrtn	2.60	7.2	30		37	36⅝	36⅝— ⅛	
23⅝	9⅝	IntAlu	.40	2.7	26		15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
118⅝	57½	IBM	3.80	3.4	14	5379	111⅝	110⅝	111⅛	
30	19	IntFlav	1.04	3.8	16	1198	27⅝	26⅝	27½+ ⅛	
12½	5⅝	IntHrv				2032	9⅝	9½	9⅝— ⅛	
7⅝	1	IntHr	wt			1103	5⅝	4⅝	5⅝— ⅛	
21	6⅝	IntHr	pf			23	22	21⅛	21⅛	
45½	26½	IntHr	pf 2	8.5		316	34	35⅛	35⅛—1⅝	
44⅝	23½	IntMin	2.60	4.1	16	1596	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝+ ⅝	
32⅝	21⅝	IntNkl	1.76	5.2	11	189	33⅝	32⅝	33⅝+ ⅛	
58⅝	33½	IntPaper	2.40	4.4	19	379	54⅝	53⅝	54⅝+ ⅝	
29⅝	7⅝	IntRect				239	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝+2⅝	
42⅝	22⅝	IntTT	2.76	7.1	9	1520	39⅝	38⅝	39 — ⅝	
67⅝	35⅝	IntTT	pfk 4	6.3		1	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝— ⅝	
64	39	IntTT	pfd 2.51	6.1		12	61½	61	61⅛	
52	28	IntTT	pf2.25	4.6		1	48½	48⅛	48½— ⅝	
35⅝	18	IntTT	pf4.50	8.8		7	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝— ⅝	
32⅝	22⅝	IntNtl	2.12	6.6	11	1799	32⅛	32	32⅛+ ⅛	
89⅝	52½	IntNl	pf6.48	9.5		220	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	
34⅝	13⅝	IntProc	1	3.9		101	34⅝	34⅛	34½	
134½	56	IntPrc	pf 5	3.7		9	u135	135	135 + ⅝	
30½	27⅝	IntStOil	2.60	8.8	14	23	54⅝	54	54⅝+ ⅝	
14⅝	6⅝	IntBskr			42	134	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝— ½	
17⅝	12⅝	IntstPw	1.24	10.	7	146	17⅝	14½	17 + ⅝	
28⅝	14⅝	IntPw	pf2.38	11.		120	21	20	21 — ⅛	
17⅛	12½	IowaEl	1.28	11.	18	97	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝+ ⅛	
24⅛	13⅝	IowaIG	2.48	10.	6	51	24	23⅝	23⅝+ ⅛	
21½	15½	IowaIll	pf2.31	11.		200	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝+ ⅝	
34⅝	18⅝	IowaPS	2.56	10.	11	57	24⅝	24	24⅝— ⅛	
27⅝	21⅝	IowaRS	2.04	11.	8	25	27⅝	27	27 — ⅛	
18⅝	6⅝	IpcoCp	.24	1.2		307	18⅝	17⅝	18½+ ⅛	
53⅝	32⅝	IrvgBk	2.52	4.9	6	154	51⅝	50⅝	51⅝+ ⅝	
61⅝	48	IrvgBk	pf2.74e	5.6		258	48⅝	48⅝	48⅝+ ⅝	
32	14⅝	JWT	1.44	4.1	u40	16	35	34⅝	35 — ⅛	
48⅝	13½	JRiver	.40	9.1	9	308	44⅝	43½	44⅝+ ⅛	
27	7⅝	JamsRv	.12	.4	14	83	34⅝	33⅝	34⅝+ ⅛	
11⅝	8	JannF	1.11e	10.		196	11	10⅝	11 + ½	
22⅝	12⅝	JetPrl	1.74	4.9	9	123	36⅝	36	36⅝— ⅛	
33	23	JerC	pf 4	13.		230	30½	30½	30½—1⅛	
61	42⅝	JerC	pf 8.13	13.		220	61	61	61	
101	80	JerC	pf13.50	13.		240	u102	102	102 + ⅛	
17⅝	12⅝	JerC	pf 2.18	13.		609	17⅛	17	17 — ⅛	
50	36⅝	JewelC	2.68	5.4	7	47	49⅝	47⅝	49⅝+ ⅛	
35⅝	24	JewlCo	pf		1	35	35	35	35	
8⅝	3⅝	JewlCr				425	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
51⅛	37⅝	JohnJn	1.10	2.3	18	5042	47⅝	47	47⅝— ⅝	
45	17½	JohnCn	1.60	3.4	11	225	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝— ⅛	
32⅝	21⅛	JelIvC	pf 2	3.9		9	21⅛	21	21⅛+ ⅛	
24⅝	11½	JonLsr	.80	3.4	17	536	22⅝	25⅛	25⅛+ ⅛	
21⅛	16½	Jorgen	1	3.4	34	5	25	25	25 — ⅛	
25	19	Jostens	1	3.7	12	62	27½	27⅝	27⅝— ⅛	
38	19	JoyMfg	1.40	3.5	12	267	25⅝	24⅝	25½— ⅛	
7⅛	3⅝	KDI	.05e	.8	12	16	6½	5⅝	6	
33⅝	22⅝	KLM				91	32	31⅝	31⅝+ ⅝	
25⅝	15⅝	Kmart	1.08	5.4	14	3728	32	31	31⅝+ ½	
32	17⅝	KN En	1.40b	4.9	11	124	30⅝	29⅝	30⅛+ ⅛	
26½	11½	KaiserAl	.40	2.2		440	18⅝	17⅝	18	
29⅝	16	KaiserCm		5.2	17	19	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝— ⅝	
35⅝	12½	KaiCp	pf 1.37	6.1		16	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	
43⅝	13⅝	KaiserSt				1497	34⅝	33⅝	33⅝—1⅛	
17½	12⅝	KansasM	.38	1.9	22	30	15	14⅝	15 + ⅛	

13 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Chge Prev Close
19⅝	11⅝	Kaneb	1.04	6.4	7	416	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛	
30½	22⅝	KCPrL	3.14	11.	7	122	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
19	15	KCPL	pf2.20	12.		7	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝+ ⅛	
59⅛	27½	KCSou	.88	1.7	17	876	53⅝	50	53⅝+ ⅛	
21⅝	15⅝	KanGE	2.24	11.	7	255	21	20⅝	21 + ⅛	
27½	19⅝	KanPL1	2.54	9.4	8	109	27½	26⅝	27½	
14⅝	7½	Katyin			1	63	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝— ⅝	
37⅝	20½	Katy	pf 1.46	4.1		6	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛— ⅝	
25⅛	6⅝	KaufBr	.24	1.0		155	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝— ⅛	
24⅝	8⅝	Keller	.30	1.3	11	16	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝— ⅛	
31⅛	23⅝	Kellogg	1.60	6.0	9	411	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝— ⅛	
35	9⅝	Kellwd	.80	2.5	10	23	31½	31⅝	31⅝	
12⅝	4⅝	Kendl				181	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
32⅝	19⅝	Kemnl	.72	2.5		102	28½	25	28⅛+ ⅛	
23⅝	17⅝	KvUtil	2.28	10.	9	121	38⅛	22⅝	22⅝	
21⅛	9⅝	KerrGl	.84	2.8	26	41	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+ ⅛	
38⅝	17⅝	KerG	pf1.70	7.0		1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝+ ⅛	
36½	22½	KerrMc	1.10	3.1	9	742	35⅝	34⅝	35 + ⅝	
10	9	KeysCn				4	14⅝	14½	14½— ⅛	
26⅝	15½	KeyStn	.40b	2.2	33	114	22	21½	25 + ⅝	
35⅝	17	Kidde	1.10	3.3	8	998	33⅝	32⅝	33⅝+ ⅛	
81⅛	43	Kid orB	4	5.1		36	78	78	78	
21⅛	47	Kid pfC	4	5.1		12	78	72	72	—4⅝
54⅝	26⅝	Kidde	pf1.44	3.1		11	52⅝	52	52⅛— ⅛	
90⅝	56⅝	KimbCl	4.20	4.9	18	782	86	85⅝	86 + ⅛	
57⅛	27½	KnahR	1.12	2.1	17	237	53⅝	52½	53⅝— ⅛	
28⅝	9⅝	Koper	1.60	6.1	38	10	26½	25⅝	26⅛+ ⅛	
29⅝	15	Kolmor	.32	1.1	38	97	28⅝	28	28⅛+ ⅛	
20⅝	11⅛	Koppers	.80	4.3		393	19⅝	19	19⅛— ½	
100	69	Kopr pf	10	10.		9	97½	97	97 — ½	
17⅝	7	Kroehlr				27	17	16½	16⅝	
47⅝	29	Kroger	1.88	4.4	9	1075	49⅝	48⅝	49½+ ⅝	
17⅝	9⅝	Kulkin	.80	4.8	14	38	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝— ⅛	
30	23	Kyocer	.37r		31	109	u58⅝	50⅝	50⅝+1⅛	
10⅝	6	Kysor	.20	2.1		14	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
31⅝	19⅛	LN Hou	2.92e	10.	10	37	29	28⅝	28⅝	
16⅝	5⅝	LFE				122	5⅝	15⅝	15½	15⅝
11½	4⅝	LFE	pf .50	4.8		10	10½	10½	10½	
9⅛	1⅝	LLCpr				44	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
13½	4½	LLCpr	pf			7	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	
16⅝	8⅝	LTV	.25	1.6		1051	16	15⅝	15⅝	
45⅝	45⅝	LTV	pf 4	9.1		2	52	54⅛	54	
25⅝	14	LQuinl			26	208	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝+1⅛	
27⅝	19⅛	LacGas	2.60	9.6	9	156	27½	25⅝	27⅝+1⅛	
3⅛	2⅝	LamSes				159	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
22⅝	17⅝	Lanier	.60	2.7	11	237	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝+ ⅛	
17	8⅝	LawInt	.72	4.6	17	242	15⅝	15½	15½— ⅛	
21⅝	9⅝	LearPt	.20		9	14	110	u22⅝	21⅛	22⅝+1½
47⅝	20⅝	LearSg	1.80	3.9	11	154	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝— ⅝
28⅝	10⅛	LzsRnt	1.36	1.8	17	x41	76⅝	76⅝	76⅝+ ⅝
47⅝	25⅝	LswYrk	1.80	3.3	18	9	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	
24⅝	11⅛	LeeEn	s .64	2.7	16	22	38½	38	23½+ ⅝	
15⅝	9⅝	LegPlat	.72	2.1	13	21	35	34⅛	34⅝— ⅛	

Herald Tribune

BUSINESS/FINANCE

SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MAY 21-22, 1983

ECONOMIC SCENE

By CLYDE H. FARNSWORTH

World Holdings of Dollars Mask Economic Warning Signs for U.S.

WASHINGTON — One lends only to the rich, or so a popular saying goes in France. The implicit irony is seen by many to apply to an increasingly contested privilege that the United States has under the present monetary system.

It is what President François Mitterrand of France was talking about when he complained Tuesday in Paris that "It isn't normal that we should pay for the American budgetary deficit." The French leader served notice that he would take this up with President Ronald Reagan next week at the seven-country economic summit meeting in Williamsburg, Virginia.

The dollar, the leading world currency, is especially sought after these days, both because the United States represents a safe haven in a stormy world and because U.S. interest rates remain sky-high.

Foreign capital is pumped into U.S. Treasury bills and other dollar investments. This means, in effect, that the richest country is financing both its budget deficit and its balance-of-payments deficit with the money of other countries.

The accumulations of dollars in foreign central banks free the United States from normal balance-of-payments constraints.

Capital flows into the United States averaged $33 billion a year between 1979 and 1982, and in 1982 totaled $53 billion as parts of the rest of the world faced illiquidity and insolvency.

To Robert Triffin, the European-based economist, professor emeritus at Yale and now professor at the University of Louvain in Belgium, this growth of indebtedness "is undesirable for one of the richest and most capitalized countries of the world," and is "in the end as disastrous and unacceptable to the U.S. as to the rest of the world."

On top of the capital flows are the accumulations of dollars in the central bank reserves of other countries, freeing the United States from normal balance-of-payments constraints. Foreign exchange reserves, mostly held in dollars, tripled between 1969 and 1972 and had just about tripled again, to $257 billion, by the end of 1982.

When other countries' competitiveness wanes and they begin running deficits in their international accounts, they immediately lose reserves, forcing major choices upon the government about the value of the currency and the general economic performance.

Dollar Eases the Choices

Since other countries, at least for the present, are perfectly content to hold dollars, the United States does not face the same choices. It can run a large trading deficit without losing reserves precisely because the dollars the Federal Reserve prints are the main reserves in the world monetary system.

"Interdependence means something very different in Europe than in the U.S., principally because balance-of-payments constraints must be taken into account in Europe, but not in the U.S.," Martin S. Feldstein, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, told Mr. Reagan recently.

The United States last year recorded a $40-billion trading deficit, and Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige predicted recently that the deficit would top $60 billion in 1983. Yet, the dollar remains overvalued — by many estimates, by 20 to 25 percent over other mainstream currencies.

Just about everyone agrees that the magnitude of future U.S. budget deficits, raising fears of future inflation, is keeping interest rates high, which are keeping the dollar high. Yet a deficit that is easily financed by foreign capital inflows again removes one of the constraints other countries face when they spend above their means.

The rest of the world was happy to give the United States these privileges in the earlier postwar era when there was much more unity of purpose and everyone was benefiting economically.

Since the late 1960s, however, things have been different. First came the explosion of world inflation, for which U.S. abuses of the system through creation of excess dollars were blamed in large measure, then the worst economic slump in a half-century and then unacceptably high unemployment.

Desire for Change Grows

Many, even in the United States, now feel there has to be some change in the way the system works. What has come about here is the sudden recognition that exports create jobs — in fact 4 out of 5 new jobs in manufacturing, according to a recent survey — and that there has been a significant shift from the domestic to the international sector by many U.S. companies.

When representatives of Caterpillar Tractor, General Electric, Ingersoll-Rand and other leading exporters tell Congress, the White House and in some cases the president himself that they are being hurt by the overvalued dollar, there has to be some policy response.

C. Fred Bergsten, director of the Institute for International Economics, found that the biggest single source of the economic downturn of 1981-82 was the steady decline of net exports of goods and services. So in return for the privilege of almost unlimited borrowing from other countries, U.S. companies, and workers, are asked to pay a high cost.

One of the key questions at Williamsburg will be whether formulas can be found to make the privileges, and the costs, as they are distributed domestically and internationally, more equitable.

The New York Times

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for May 20, excluding bank service charges.

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Kr.	Gldr.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	2.7795	4.323	112.285*	37.385*	0.1889	—	5.628*	134.48*	31.44*
Brussels (a)	49.43	76.8825	19.96	6.644	3.3555*	17.778	—	23.908	5.5975
Frankfurt	2.476	3.859	—	33.28*	1.683x	89.04*	5.01*	119.45*	28.02*
London (b)	1.557	—	3.8539	11.5723	2.2889.50	4.3304	74.98	3.2275	N.A.
Milan	1,472.45	2,290.30	594.76	197.93	—	53.68	29.78	712.00	166.69
New York	—	1.5552	0.4034	0.1343	0.068*	0.2584	0.0203	0.4804	0.1133
Paris	7.437	11.5695	300.28*	—	5.053x	5.854*	15.043*	359.94*	84.22*
Zurich	2.076	3.2275	83.845*	27.935*	0.1412	74.64*	4.198*	—	23.495*
1 ECU	0.9151	0.5874	2.2453	4.8828	1.247.48	2.544	45.2217	1.8969	0.8849
1 SDR	1.08115	0.694846	2.6745	5.9407	1.592.04	3.0051	53.4427	2.2348	9.5522

Dollar Values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
0.8871	Australian $	1.1332	0.0229	Israeli shekel	43.78	0.4798	Singapore $	2.0845
0.05724	Austrian schilling	17.475	0.0043	Japanese yen	233.675	0.5247	S. African rand	1.8515
N.A.	Belgian fin. franc	—	0.4353	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2911	Cisd.	S. Korean won	—
0.8121	Canadian $	1.2314	0.4352	Malay. ringgit	2.298	0.0873	Span. peseta	138.35
0.1132	Danish krone	8.8335	0.1402	Norw. krone	7.1335	0.1334	Swed. krona	7.4945
0.1835	Finnish mark	5.451	0.0977	Phil. peso	10.2145	0.0251	Taiwan $	39.87
0.0119	Greek drachma	84.05	0.0101	Port. escudo	97.334	0.0424	Thai baht	23.5849
0.1428	Hong Kong $	7.0045	0.2899	Saudi riyal	3.4503	0.2724	U.A.E. dirham	3.672
1.2768	Irish £	0.7832						

£ Sterling: N.A. Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (*) Units of 100 (x) Units of 1,000

INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

May 20

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	ECU	SDR
1 M.	8¾ - 9⅛	4⅝ - 4⅞	4⅞ - 5⅛	10⅝ - 10⅞	12⅛ - 12⅜	8⅝ - 8⅞	8¼ - 8½
2 M.	9 - 9⅛	4⅞ - 5	5⅛ - 5⅜	10⅝ - 10⅞	13⅜ - 13½	8¾ - 9	8⅜ - 8⅝
3 M.	9⅛ - 9¼	4⅞ - 5	5⅛ - 5⅜	10⅝ - 10⅞	13½ - 13⅝	8⅞ - 9⅛	8½ - 8¾
6 M.	9¼ - 9⅜	5⅛ - 5⅜	5½ - 5⅝	10⅝ - 10⅞	14 - 14⅛	9⅜ - 9⅝	8⅞ - 9⅛
1 Yr.	9⅜ - 9⅝	5⅜ - 5⅝	5½ - 5⅝	10⅞ - 11⅛	14⅞ - 15⅛	9⅞ - 10⅛	9⅛ - 9¼

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev.
Discount Rate	8½	8½
Federal Funds	8⅝	8⅝
Prime Rate	10½	10½
Broker Loan Rate	9½	9½
Comm. Paper, 30-179 days	8.37	8.37
3-month Treasury Bills	8.30	8.18
6-month Treasury Bills	8.36	8.28
CD's 30-59 days	8.25	8
CD's 60-89 days	8.20	8.12

West Germany		
Lombard Rate	5	5
Overnight Rate	5	5
One Month Interbank	5.20	5.20
3-month Interbank	5.20	5.20
6-month Interbank	5.25	5.25

Japan		
Discount Rate	5½	5½
Call Money	6⅝	6⅝
60-day Interbank	6⅝	6⅝

Britain	Close	Prev.
Bank Base Rate	10	10
Call Money	10¼	10⅛
91-day Treasury Bill	9⅞	9 29/32
3-month Interbank	10⅝	10⅝

France		
Intervention Rate	12½	12½
Call Money	12½	12¼
One-month Interbank	12⅝	12⅝
3-month Interbank	12⅝	12⅝
6-month Interbank	12⅝	12⅝

Sources: Commerzbank, Bank of Tokyo, Lloyds Bank.

GOLD PRICES

	A.M.	P.M.	Ch'ge
Hong Kong	438¼	438.75	—1.50
Luxembourg	438.75	—	—3.35
Paris (12.5 kilo)	441.06	438.97	—8.12
Zurich	438.85	438.75	—3.47
London	438.00	438.75	—2.85
New York	438.75	—	—3.85

Official fixings for London, Paris and Luxembourg, opening and closing prices for Hong Kong and Zurich, New York Handy & Harman. U.S. dollars per ounce.

Prices Off Slightly On NYSE

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange lost ground Friday for the third session in a row as the market continued to reflect investor concerns about the direction of interest rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average slid as much as seven points during the day but pulled up slightly near the close to finish with a loss of 1.35 points at 1190.02, the lowest level since it finished at 1,187.21 on April 25. For the week the Dow fell almost 29 points, its largest weekly drop since the five sessions ended Oct. 29, when it fell 39.65 points.

Declines led advances, 842 to 729, as volume slumped to 73 million shares, the smallest turnover since April 8, from 83.26 million Thursday.

Analysts said investors moved out of the market ahead of the weekly money supply figures, released after the close. The M-1 measure of the basic money supply has grown faster than the Federal Reserve's target growth range of four to eight percent annually, and Wall Street is still concerned that the central bank may tighten credit restraints if the measure continues its rapid expansion.

The market got a boost from the 2.4-percent rise in April durable goods orders. However, Monte Gordon of Dreyfus Corp. noted that the news "may have reignited some old fears that lay dormant — that as the economy picks up strength, interest rates may also start to rise and the inflationary spiral will resume."

Analysts also said that Friday trading was a continuation of the correction to recent gains. The Dow had climbed almost 108 points between April 11 and May 6, when it hit a record high of 1,232.59, and has meandered down about 43 points since.

William M. LeFevre, vice president of investment strategy of Purcell, Graham & Co., said that disappointment over the rate of increase in the gross national product *in the first-quarter of this year*, reported Thursday, and the "sharp drop in bond prices were responsible for [beginning] the selloff in the stock market."

Trude Latimer, vice president of Evans & Co., noted that another market depressant was the statement by David Maxwell, chairman of the Federal National Mortgage Association, who predicted Thursday that "interest rates could rise sharply by the end of next year because of the huge Federal budget deficits."

Miss Latimer said the market's correction, which started two weeks ago, still had a way to go before prices again begin moving upward. She noted that the institutional accounts currently were mostly sellers and that "the small investors are buying less stocks than in previous weeks."

On the NYSE floor, Communications Satellite, whose shareholders approved at 2-for-1 stock split, was up 3⅜ at 75¼. Time Inc., a 1½ winner Thursday, was also higher.

Natomas was up ¼ to 15⅝. The company said it could not explain the activity in its stock but various reports said the company was a potential takeover candidate.

ACF Corp. was sharply lower after the company cut its dividend payout to 35 cents a share from 69 cents a year ago. The company said its earnings slide might not have reached bottom.

Kaiser Steel slipped. Kaiser officials terminated talks to sell the company to Minneapolis financier Irvin Jacobs. Mr. Jacobs said he would seek a seat on the company's board and Kaiser said it would fight him.

Cummins Engine, which skidded 2⅞ Thursday, was lower again. The company said it expected to report a second-quarter loss that would be larger than the $5.6-million loss posted in the first period.

The New York Times

A clerk stands outside a downtown Miami store that caters to the Latin tourist trade, which has fallen sharply. The sign says special prices are offered to vendors and tourists.

Latin Economic Problems Wash Up on South Florida

New York Times Service

MIAMI — Economic downturns in Latin American countries are causing serious financial trouble for many businesses here.

Latin tourist traffic to South Florida, once a reliable hedge against domestic recessions, is in a slump and it is unclear when an upturn may occur. Foreign investment in real estate in the area has dropped and is expected to decline further. Two international banking agencies have announced plans to close as financial transactions have diminished; others have reduced staff and hours.

Some believe that the alarm is exaggerated. "The general concern is that Florida is going down the drain with Latin America," said Peter Genero, chief of the Latin American Trade Office of Florida's Department of Commerce. "There are ups and downs and things like that, but it's not catastrophic."

That may be the case in general, but not for those businesses that prospered because of Latin tourism, specifically such businesses as retailers in the downtown area, real estate concerns, hotels and the resort industry.

The Latin tourist influx began in the 1970s, when the economies of some Latin nations received a major boost from price increases for their oil.

Late in the decade, the number of Latin Americans traveling to Miami increased about 20 percent a year. Last year, however, the number declined 6 percent from the previous year, according to Dade County's tourism department. And the department expects a drop to about one million visitors this year from 1.2 million last year.

"We expect this summer won't be as strong as in past years," said William Anderson, the department's director of research.

As the temperature rises in Miami, it falls in South America, prompting the northerly migration of tourists in search of sun, fun and merchandise. It is the Latin tourist who made tourism in Florida a year-round business.

Because of large currency devaluations in many South American countries, however, Latin tourists will pay more for goods bought in Miami. "It's not as economical to come up here as before because of the devaluations," said Raymond LaCombe, an economist and a vice president of Barnett Banks of Florida Inc.

Devaluations, along with trade restrictions and monetary controls, are expected to affect foreign investments, banking, tourism and trade.

Devaluations in three countries — Mexico, Venezuela and Ecuador — have taken a heavy toll on consumers in those countries. "We estimate they're losing $5.7 billion in purchasing power," Mr. LaCombe said.

Because of the expected decline in Latin tourism, many retailers in downtown Miami are girding for what may be a slow summer season. "We are changing strategy completely," said Willy Gort, executive director of the Downtown Miami Business Association. "The advertising is going totally local now."

Mike Brazlavsky, owner of a men's shop in downtown Miami and vice president of the downtown business group, said his business was down 25 percent to 40 percent from last year's level. He estimated that sales at nearby electronics shops, once the favorite for shopping sprees, were down about 60 percent.

But he remembered days, just a few years ago, when the South American tourist was a very important customer. "They were big spenders, there's no doubt about it," he said. "You could see them walking down the street with bags of merchandise."

Declining petroleum prices have profoundly affected the oil-producing countries of Venezuela and Ecuador. According to Dade County's tourism department, the number of visitors from Venezuela in January 1983 fell a slight 1 percent from the previous year,

(Continued on Page 13, Col. 6)

U.S. New Orders Up 2.4%; Surge Tops Expectations

United Press International

WASHINGTON — New orders for durable goods surged a larger-than-expected 2.4 percent in April, climbing above the $80 billion level for only the third time in a year and a half, the Commerce Department said Friday.

The gains were widespread, the department said, but aircraft orders helped the most by getting back to a more typical level after being depressed in February and March. Economists had expected a gain of about 0.8 percent.

New orders for manufactured durable goods totaled $81.85 billion in April, nearly as much as January's $82.4 billion. March orders were $79.95 billion. All figures were seasonally adjusted.

Prior to January, orders for autos, machinery, heavy appliances and other durable goods last topped the $80 billion-a-month level in September 1981.

A lot of improvement remains, however, for durable goods orders to regain the ground lost in the last recession. Just before it began in May 1981 durables orders hit a peak of $88.3 billion.

Auto orders remained "fairly flat" in April, a Commerce Department analyst said.

The overall April increase was the fifth improvement in six months and more vigorous than most leading analysts had expected.

It would have been even stronger if the volatile category of defense orders, for which the business cycle is largely irrelevant, had not dropped 3.8 percent in April.

February's severe 6 percent setback for all durable goods orders was the only interruption in the strengthening trend since October that has rebuilt new "big ticket" orders from the recession low point of $70.7 billion.

The category of capital goods other than defense-related products, which makes up 27 percent of the total, shot up 9.6 percent.

■ **Consumer Optimism Up**

Americans are optimistic about the economy and will buy cars and homes as long as interest rates do not rise, according to the latest survey by the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research, The Associated Press reported from Ann Arbor, Michigan.

The quarterly survey, released Friday, shows consumer sentiment at its highest level in nearly six years, with significant improvement during the first three months of 1983.

U.S. M-1 Rises By $7 Billion

Reuters

NEW YORK — The basic measure of the U.S. money supply, M-1, rose $7 billion in the week ended May 11, the Federal Reserve reported Friday after the markets had closed. The increase was much larger than expected.

The Fed also revised the previous week's increase in M-1 to $4.6 billion from the $4.2 billion reported earlier. Also revised was the report of April's increase in M-2, a wider money supply measure. The Fed said M-2 was up $6.3 billion for the month rather than the $5.4 billion earlier reported.

Analysts had expected an M-1 increase in the latest week of from $1 billion to $5.4 billion. The average forecast was for a $3 billion increase. For some time, analysts had forecast that tax refunds and altered seasonal adjustment procedures would boost M-1 growth in May.

Early Start Readied By People Express

By Bob Hagerty

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — People Express said Friday that it plans to begin taking reservations for its $149 trans-Atlantic flights without awaiting formal British approval for the service.

Harold Pareti, chief counsel of the cut-rate U.S. airline, said People Express has received "full assurances" that it will be able to begin flights between London and Newark, New Jersey, next Thursday.

Because British officials have told him that final approval is "only an administrative detail," Mr. Pareti said, the airline will begin taking reservations Monday.

Spokesmen for Britain's Department of Trade viewed the situation differently. "No assurances have been given," a spokesman said.

He said that an aide to Lord Cockfield, the British trade secretary, spoke with Mr. Pareti over the telephone Friday. "He was told the secretary had not reached a decision. Full stop," the spokesman said.

A government source suggested that the airline was trying to jostle the British into quick approval of the service, which already has been cleared by U.S. authorities.

People Express seemed to be "stretching the facts" by indicating that approval was imminent, the source said. He contended that the British government was not being unduly slow about ruling on the matter.

"It's a small company that has been flying only on domestic routes," the source said. "I think it's perfectly reasonable that we look at it carefully."

Under the British-U.S. air agreement, he said, Britain had 90 days to consider the matter when People Express filed its formal application April 11. The government would not necessarily use all of the time allotted, he added.

At a news conference, Mr. Pareti disputed suggestions that the airline's announcement was premature. He said that thousands of potential customers are calling each day to ask when the service will begin and that the airline made "a business judgment" that it should begin taking reservations.

Initially, the airline would be limited to an average of between four and five round trips a week. The one-way tourist-class ticket is to cost $149, about half the lowest price now available from scheduled airlines on trans-Atlantic routes. Tickets for "premium class" are to cost $439.

People Express can make a profit at such prices because its costs are far lower than those of other airlines, Mr. Pareti said. Passengers pay for their tickets on board, eliminating the need for a network of ticket offices. Checking a bag or ordering a meal costs extra.

Some observers have speculated that Britain is withholding approval of the service to gain leverage in a dispute with the U.S. Justice Department.

That department is pressing an antitrust investigation of British Airways and British Caledonian Airways, among other airlines, which have been charged with conspiring to force Laker Airways off the North Atlantic route. Laker Airways collapsed early last year.

The British maintain that the U.S. courts do not have jurisdiction over the British airlines on the matter.

Mr. Pareti said that British officials have told him the dispute has no bearing on his airline's application.

Another question is the June 9 general election in Britain. Should the Conservative Party lose power, a new government might take a less enthusiastic view of competition on air routes.

Baldrige Sees Wider Trade Rift

United Press International

TOKYO — The $20-billion-a-year trade deficit of the United States with Japan is likely to grow and erode the U.S. consensus for free trade, Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige of the United States said Friday.

Mr. Baldrige, who had arrived Tuesday for talks with Japanese leaders, said that with an increased trade deficit in Japan's favor "it looks like the consensus which supports free trade is going to be further eroded."

Referring to the Japanese practice known as targeting, Mr. Baldrige said businessmen in the United States fear Japan's industrial policy of aggressively aiding high growth.

Such targeting by government and industry has helped Japan rapidly expand its market share in such fields as steel, automobiles and electronics at the expense of imports.

U.S. businessmen fear that Japanese targeting, aiding expanding industries such as computer technology, may undo the benefits of concessions to ease trade friction between the two countries, Mr. Baldrige said at a luncheon of the National Press Club.

Mr. Baldrige, scheduled to leave for Beijing Saturday, warned that computers are an area in which "it's possible the government is thinking of negating the effects of trade liberalization."

Mr. Baldrige said, however, that it is too soon to speculate what the United States might do to counter the "trade-distorting effect" of targeting.

"This is a difficult issue," Mr. Baldrige said. "I know Japan is not the only country with an industrial policy. But when industrial policy reaches out of a country and affects trade ... when it affects market access, it becomes a matter of serious concern."

A joint U.S.-Japan working group on industrial policy has not yet reached an acceptable definition of what constitutes industrial policy.

Mr. Baldrige said he was happy with recent steps by Tokyo to open its markets to foreign goods but added, "We still have some concerns."

Those steps include a legislative package passed Wednesday by Japan's parliament, the Diet, designed to ease product certification and testing procedures to bring them in line with international norms.

Mr. Baldrige Thursday completed an agreement with Nippon Telegraph & Telephone to promote technology exchange and sales of U.S. telecommunications equipment to Japan.

Japan bought only about $80 million in telecommunications equipment from the United States last year, compared with about $800 million in U.S. purchases from Japan, Mr. Baldrige said.

NTT's purchases in the United States came to less than 1 percent of its total expenditures, he said.

"We both agreed that has to be expanded substantially," the commerce secretary said.

Mr. Baldrige is to go to China Saturday to help polish agreements on textiles and high-technology transfer and to attend the opening session of a joint Sino-U.S. cabinet meeting.

Mr. Baldrige met with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone Friday and with Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe Thursday.

Mr. Abe warned Mr. Baldrige that Reagan administration attempts to curb technology transfers to the Soviet Union could sour relations with its allied trade partners.

Lobbyist Admits Illegal Santa Fe Stock Trading

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — A former Washington lobbyist who gave a friend advance information about the 1981 takeover of Santa Fe International by Kuwait Petroleum Corp. pleaded guilty Friday to charges of aiding and abetting illegal stock trading based on "insider information."

The lobbyist, John Nugent, who worked for a Washington law firm representing Santa Fe at the time of the $2.5 billion takeover, improperly told his friend about the impending merger, according to papers filed Thursday in federal court.

As a result of the tip, the friend and 10 other individuals bought stock options in the company's securities, making overnight profits of more than $900,000 on a total investment of approximately $8,600.

Federal securities law forbids anyone from making a profit in stocks using inside information not available to the general public.

Mr. Nugent, 39, could be jailed for up to five years and fined up to $10,000, but his lawyer, Warren L. Miller, said the Justice Department has agreed not to oppose a request for probation because Mr. Nugent is cooperating with the Department of Justice.

U.S. Attorney Stanley S. Harris said that Mr. Nugent has agreed to cooperate with the government in "the most significant insider-trading case" ever referred to the Justice Department by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

In the two years since the Santa Fe-Kuwaiti deal was announced, the SEC has pressed civil actions against a variety of defendants in the United States and abroad, including some former officers or directors of Santa Fe International, a California-based oil company, charging more than $5 million in insider-trading profits.

Some of the money has been returned, while investigations have continued against other groups of apparently unrelated defendants. The filing of charges Thursday by the Justice Department against Mr. Nugent was the first criminal prosecution.

Several brokers told SEC investigators in sworn statements that they had overheard a rumor in Nathan's, a popular Washington bar, that Santa Fe soon would be acquired by Kuwait Petroleum, according to a Justice Department memorandum.

Mr. Nugent, however, was the actual source of the original information, the memorandum said. He reputedly told a friend, who called a stockbroker, and the stockbroker told eight other brokers at the firm of Bellamah, Neuhauser & Barrett Inc.

A grand jury is investigating possible charges of perjury or obstruction of justice in connection with the SEC investigation. "More dispositions or indictments are expected," Mr. Harris said.

Mr. Nugent never personally profited from the stock deal but said he wanted to do a friend a favor by providing a tip, according to the Justice Department.

Mr. Nugent was a vice president of Timmons & Co., a Washington, D.C., public affairs company handling "the government relations aspect" of the Santa Fe merger, the department said.

On Sept. 29, 1981, Mr. Nugent told a friend, Thomas A. Peacock, about the forthcoming merger, and Mr. Peacock called his broker, Steven R. Tatusko, on Oct. 1 to invest in Santa Fe, without identifying Mr. Nugent as the source of the information, the department said.

Mr. Tatusko passed the tip directly or indirectly to at least eight other brokers in the Bellamah organization and a man from another company who was visiting the office that day. They agreed to buy stock options, which give the owner the right to make future purchases of a stock itself at a fixed price. If the stock price rises before the option expires, the option owner can make a big profit.

The Santa Fe merger was announced Oct. 5, 1981, and the options were sold Oct. 6. An original investment of $8,687.50 produced a profit of $911,038.70, according to the Justice Department.

Grains

WHEAT 5,000 bu minimum; dollars per bushel

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Jul	3.53	3.55	3.51	3.54½	+.01¼
Sep	3.62¼	3.63½	3.60	3.63½	+.01¼
Dec	3.77¼	3.77½	3.74½	3.76¾	−.01
Mar	3.88¾	3.88¾	3.85¾	3.86¾	−.01¼
May	3.91¼	3.91¾	3.88	3.89¾	−.02½
Jul	3.91	3.91	3.86½	3.86½	−.04½

Prev. sales 9,006.
Prev day's open int 34,337.

CORN 5,000 bu minimum; dollars per bushel

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Jul	3.06¼	3.06¾	3.02	3.04¼	−.03½
Sep	2.96¾	2.96¾	2.91¼	2.92	−.05¼
Dec	2.86¼	2.86¾	2.80	2.81	−.06¼
Mar	2.95¼	2.95¾	2.89	2.89¾	−.06¾
May	3.03½	3.03¾	2.97¼	2.97½	−.07
Jul	3.09¾	3.09¼	3.02¾	3.02¾	−.06¾

Prev. sales 30,743.
Prev day's open int 161,525.

SOYBEANS 5,000 bu minimum; dollars per bushel

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Jul	6.27½	6.27½	6.18	6.18¾	−.10
Aug	6.33	6.33¼	6.23	6.24	−.11
Sep	6.36½	6.37½	6.28	6.28¾	−.10
Nov	6.46½	6.47¾	6.36½	6.37¼	−.11¾
Jan	6.59½	6.60	6.49½	6.49¾	−.11¾
Mar	6.73	6.73	6.62	6.62	−.13½
May	6.84	6.84	6.73	6.73	−.15
Jul	6.95	6.95	6.83	6.83	−.13

Prev. sales 34,401.
Prev day's open int 91,636.

SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Jul	183.00	183.00	180.50	180.50	−2.80
Aug	183.50	184.00	181.40	181.90	−2.70
Sep	185.80	185.80	183.00	183.00	−3.50
Oct	187.00	187.00	184.50	184.50	−3.20
Dec	191.50	191.50	188.80	188.80	−3.20
Jan	192.70	192.90	190.70	190.70	−3.20
Mar	196.30	196.30	194.50	195.50	−3.50
May	199.50	199.50	199.50	199.50	−.80
Jul	202.00	202.00	202.00	202.00	−1.50

Prev. sales 8,461.
Prev day's open int 211,489, up 170,000.

SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs; dollars per 100 lbs.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Jul	19.45	19.45	19.16	19.18	−.28
Aug	99.51	19.51	19.50	99.30	−.29
Sep	19.75	19.75	19.45	19.45	−.30
Oct	19.77	19.75	19.50	19.50	−.40
Dec	20.16	20.16	19.88	19.91	−.32
Jan	20.36	20.36	20.10	20.10	−.31
Mar	20.55	20.55	20.40	20.40	−.35
May	20.80	20.80	20.80	20.80	−.27
Jul	21.28	21.20	21.30	21.20	−.20

Prev. sales 6,875.
Prev day's open int 55,484.

OATS 5,000 bu minimum; dollars per bushel

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Jul	1.57¾	1.57¾	1.53	1.53	−.05¼
Sep	1.60¾	1.60¾	1.50	1.55	−.06¼
Dec	1.71	1.71¼	1.66	1.66	−.05¾
Mar	1.81¼	1.81¾	1.73	1.73	−.05

Prev. sales 3,609.
Prev day's open int 10,095.

Livestock

CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Jun	67.95	68.05	67.45	67.60	−.40
Aug	64.92	64.95	64.10	64.12	−.90
Oct	61.50	61.50	60.60	60.67	−.83
Dec	62.10	62.10	61.55	61.77	−.35
Feb	61.05	61.95	61.50	61.50	−.35
Apr	62.80	62.80	62.50	62.45	−.40

Prev. sales 19,090.
Prev day's open int 58,340, off 854.

FEEDER CATTLE 44,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
May	67.40	67.57	67.25	67.47	+.07
Aug	66.35	66.40	65.50	65.57	−.65
Sep	65.40	65.65	65.00	65.05	−.45
Oct	64.65	64.65	64.05	64.1Y	−.48
Nov	65.50	65.55	64.80	64.85	−.55
Mar	66.10	66.75	66.70	66.75	

Prev. sales 1,322.
Prev day's open int 7,594, up 86.

HOGS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
Jun	50.86	50.90	49.55	49.55	−1.50
Jul	50.80	50.80	49.52	49.52	−1.50
Aug	47.90	47.95	46.77	46.77	−1.50
Oct	44.35	44.35	43.05	43.05	−1.50
Dec	44.70	44.70	43.65	43.75	−1.15
Feb	45.75	45.90	45.25	45.76	−.62
Apr	44.40	44.50	44.27	44.65	−.65
Jun	47.05	47.85	46.75	46.75	−.30
Jul				67.70	

Prev. sales 12,219.
Prev day's open int 35,309, up 1,508.

PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
May	66.75	67.00	65.17	65.17	−2.00
Jul	65.70	65.85	63.80	63.80	−2.00
Aug	63.15	62.16	61.17	61.17	−2.00
Feb	62.70	62.70	60.50	60.50	−2.00
Mar	62.75	62.75	61.00	60.80	−2.00
May	63.55	63.55	62.00	61.00	−2.00
Jul	62.16	62.10	62.10	60.20	−2.00
Aug	61.50	61.50	60.35	59.70	−2.00

Prev. sales 13,499.
Prev day's open int 17,338, off 35.

U.S. Futures Prices

May 20

Food

COFFEE C 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
Jul	130.10	132.25	129.70	132.02	+2.59
Sep	127.10	128.20	126.90	127.63	+.64
Dec	125.25	126.05	124.85	125.84	+.99
Mar	122.30	123.25	122.15	123.25	+1.35
May	119.75	120.50	119.75	120.16	+.15
Jul	116.80	117.00	116.75	116.75	+.87
Sep	115.00	115.50	115.00	115.50	+.45

Prev. sales 2,001.
Prev day's open int 11,059, off 526.

SUGAR-WORLD 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
Jul	9.73	10.45	9.73	10.38	+.47
Sep	10.10	10.89	10.10	10.87	+.52
Oct	10.41	11.11	10.36	11.11	+.50
Jan	11.10	11.65	11.10	11.80	+.50
Mar	11.54	12.22	11.50	12.22	+.50
May	11.83	12.53	11.82	12.53	+.50
Jul	13.16	12.86	12.15	12.86	+.50
Sep	12.30	13.03	12.29	13.03	+.50
Oct	12.75	13.20	12.10	13.20	+.50

Prev. sales 21,460.
Prev day's open int 93,944.

COCOA 10 metric tons; $ per ton

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
Jul	2045	2067	2016	2063	+24
Sep	2067	2099	2050	2097	+24
Dec	2100	2121	2081	2122	+30
Mar	2120	2135	2110	2140	+35
May	2161	2161	2161	2161	+35
Jul	2186	2186	2186	2186	+35

Prev. sales 5,738.
Prev day's open int 28,775, up 470.

ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
Jul	116.30	118.00	116.20	117.30	+1.15
Sep	115.00	117.00	114.00	116.00	+1.00
Nov	110.60	111.40	110.60	111.30	+.60
Jan	104.75	105.25	104.75	105.20	+.45
Mar	104.05	104.50	103.95	104.00	+.10
May	104.00	104.20	104.00	103.90	−.05
Jul	104.20	104.20	104.00	104.00	−.25

Est. sales 400. Prev. sales 224.
Prev day's open int 6,234, up 11.

Metals

COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
May	79.70	79.75	17.40	76.40	−3.20
Jun	76.60	76.60	76.60	76.60	−3.25
Jul	80.10	80.75	17.00	17.30	−3.25
Sep	82.00	82.00	78.35	78.30	−3.60
Dec	83.85	83.85	82.00	80.55	−3.15
Jan	83.75	83.90	81.10	81.10	−3.15
Mar	85.40	85.40	83.70	82.20	−3.16
May	86.00	86.30	83.30	83.30	−3.15
Jul	87.30	87.30	84.40	84.40	−3.16
Sep	88.95	88.95	85.50	85.50	−3.15
Dec	90.05	90.05	47.15	87.15	−3.15
Jan	90.70	90.10	87.70	87.70	−3.15
Mar	91.80	91.80	88.80	88.80	−3.16

Prev. sales 12,347.
Prev day's open int 103,127, off 209.

SILVER 5,000 troy oz.; cents per troy oz.

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
May	1330.0	1331.0	1305.0	1309.5	−12.8
Jun	1334.5	1337.5	1510.0	1312.5	−12.0
Jul	1345.0	1349.5	1215.0	1323.0	−12.0
Sep	1364.0	1370.0	1336.0	1343.0	−12.3
Dec	1394.0	1404.0	1367.0	1374.4	−12.6
Jan	1407.3	1410.3	1384.7	1384.7	−12.6
Mar	1428.0	1431.0	1400.0	1405.4	−12.0
May	1449.5	1452.5	1425.0	1426.9	−12.6
Jul	1471.0	1474.0	1448.4	1448.4	−12.6
Sep	1493.7	1496.7	1466.0	1471.1	−12.6
Dec	1526.8	1529.0	1500.0	1504.2	−12.4
Jan	1538.0	1541.0	1515.4	1515.4	−13.4
Mar	1541.8	1570.0	1538.4	1538.4	−12.6

Prev. sales 36,453.
Prev day's open int 51,765, off 803.

PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
May	445.00	447.00	445.00	443.80	−2.00
Jun				446.80	−2.00
Jul	450.50	455.00	446.50	447.80	−2.00
Oct	454.50	457.50	452.00	453.30	−2.00
Jan	458.00	464.00	458.00	460.00	−2.00

Est. sales 3,111. Prev. sales 5,332.
Prev day's open int 18,782, off 62.

GOLD 100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
May	438.80	439.50	437.20	437.20	−1.10
Jun	440.50	441.70	436.80	438.00	−1.30
Jul	443.10	443.60	440.00	441.30	−1.30
Aug	447.50	448.20	443.20	444.60	−1.30
Oct	453.50	454.50	450.10	451.40	−1.30
Dec	461.00	461.80	457.00	458.40	−1.30
Feb	467.30	467.80	465.50	465.50	−1.30
Apr	474.60	475.10	472.80	472.80	−1.30
Jun	482.00	483.50	480.00	480.30	−1.20
Aug	489.60	490.00	486.00	487.00	−1.30
Oct	497.45	499.00	495.70	495.70	−1.30
Dec	505.40	505.90	503.70	503.70	−1.20
Feb	513.60	514.10	511.90	511.90	−1.30

Prev. sales 67,910.
Prev day's open int 114,224, up 619.

Financial

US T. BILLS $1 million; pts of 100 pct.

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
Jun	91.70	91.74	91.44	91.66	−.02
Sep	91.40	91.54	91.44	91.45	−.02
Dec	91.27	91.31	91.23	91.23	−.01
Mar	91.06	91.10	91.04	91.03	−.01
Jun	90.89	90.39	90.86	90.86	−.01
Sep	90.70	90.70	90.70	90.68	−.01
Dec	90.51	90.51	90.51	99.81	

Prev. sales 15,952.
Prev day's open int 42,957, up 859.

GNMA $100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
Jun	70-2	70-6	69-15	69-24	−04
Sep	69-12	69-16	68-26	69-1	−05
Dec	68-20	68-27	68-7	68-12	−06
Mar	68-7	68-8	67-20	67-26	−04
Jun	67-20	67-20	67-6	67-11	−05
Sep	67-4	67-6	66-26	66-30	−06
Dec	66-28	66-20	66-17	66-19	−07
Mar				66-10	−07
Jun				66-2	−07
Sep				65-27	−07
Dec	65-22	65-22	65-19	65-21	−07

Prev. sales 8,603.
Prev day's open int 43,761, off 193.

US TREASURY BONDS (8 pct-$100,000; pts & 32nds of 100 pct)

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
Jun	76-21	76-27	76-2	76-10	−05
Sep	76-3	76-7	75-16	75-23	−85
Dec	75-17	75-22	75	75-6	−06
Mar	75-6	75-6	74-16	74-24	−04
Jun	74-25	74-27	74-8	74-11	−07
Sep	76-16	76-16	73-30	74	−07
Dec	74	74-4	73-27	73-23	−07
Mar	73-21	73-21	73-14	73-16	−07
Jun				73-8	−07
Sep				73-2	−07
Dec	73-8	73-8	72-28	72-29	−07

Prev. sales 92,182.
Prev day's open int 136,752, up 1,409.

10 YR. TREASURY $100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
Jun	85-8	85-16	84-26	85	−05
Sep	84-23	84-25	84-3	84-11	−08
Dec				83-25	−08
Mar				83-8	−08

Prev. sales 3,503.
Prev day's open int 9,222, off 132.

CERT. DEPOSIT $1 million; pts of 100 pct

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
Jun	91.24	91.24	91.16	91.18	
Sep	90.92	90.96	90.88	90.90	+.02
Dec	90.64	90.67	90.64	90.64	+.02
Mar	90.45	90.45	90.40	90.41	+.01

Prev. sales 4,524.
Prev day's open int 14,090, up 115.

EURODOLLARS $1 million; pts of 100 pct.

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
Jun	90.68	90.72	99.41	90.64	−.03
Sep	90.47	90.49	90.39	90.39	−.01
Dec	90.22	90.22	90.17	00.15	+.01
Mar	89.97	90.01	89.94	89.94	−.01

Prev. sales 3,449.
Prev day's open int 22,359, off 232.

BRITISH POUND $ per pound; 1 point equals $0.0001

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
Jun	1.5575	1.5600	1.5530	1.5540	+15
Sep	1.5525	1.5560	1.5485	1.5495	+16
Dec	1.5545	1.5545	1.5500	1.5470	+15

Prev. sales 3,419.
Prev day's open int 22,426, off 594.

CANADIAN DOLLAR $ per dlr; 1 point equals $0.0001

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
Jun	.8120	.8125	.8098	.8108	+1
Sep	.8120	.8121	.8096	.8103	+1
Dec	.8106	.8105	.8095	.8097	+1
Mar				.8092	

Prev. sales 3,056.
Prev day's open int 12,215, up 198.

FRENCH FRANC $ per franc; 1 point equals $0.00001

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
Jun	.13370	.13445	.13370	.13420	+10

Prev. sales 15.
Prev day's open int 2,582, off 3.

GERMAN MARK $ per mark; 1 point equals $0.0001

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
Jun	.4048	.4052	.4036	.4042	−1
Sep	.4093	.4096	.4081	.4086	
Dec	.4123	.4135	.4133	.4128	

Prev. sales 12,965.
Prev day's open int 28,156, up 1,895.

JAPANESE YEN $ per yen; 1 point equals $0.000001

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
Jun	.004287	.004291	.004266	.004274	−6
Sep	.004321	.004325	.004298	.004308	−5
Dec	.004351	.004351	.004330	.004341	−6

Prev. sales 23,912.
Prev day's open int 49,657, off 4,634.

SWISS FRANC $ per franc; 1 point equals $0.0001

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
Jun	.4849	.4849	.4808	.4814	−1Y
Sep	.4905	.4907	.4864	.4872	−17
Dec	.4960	.4960	.4932	.4932	−20
Mar	.5000	.5000	.5000	.5000	−10

Prev. sales 29,254.
Prev day's open int 38,740, off 3,855.

Industrials

LUMBER 130,000 bd. ft.; $ per 1,000 bd. ft.

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
Jul	224.60	227.40	223.50	227.20	+2.70
Sep	222.50	223.70	220.40	223.30	+1.10
Nov	217.00	218.00	214.70	216.50	−.60
Jan	221.40	221.60	216.60	218.40	−2.70
Mar	223.20	223.20	219.10	220.80	−2.40
May	226.00	226.60	222.90	224.50	−2.00
Jul	230.00	230.00	224.40	228.00	−1.50

Est. sales 3,563. Prev. sales 3,703.
Prev day's open int 9,814, off 221.

WSTN. PLYWOOD 76,032 sq. ft.; $ per 1,000 sq. ft.

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
Jul	211.20	212.00	208.50	211.50	+.40
Sep	213.50	213.80	209.00	210.70	−2.10
Nov	213.50	214.50	208.20	208.20	−5.40
Jan	215.80	215.80	210.50	210.50	−5.30
Mar	217.50	217.50	210.50	211.00	−6.00

Prev. sales 390.
Prev day's open int 2,457, up 120.

COTTON 2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
Jul	74.95	75.30	74.20	74.48	+.01
Oct	76.40	76.70	75.88	76.47	+.52
Dec	76.85	77.34	76.45	76.77	+.45
Mar	77.90	78.40	77.85	78.22	+1.12
May	78.35	79.00	78.35	78.65	+1.16
Jul	78.25	79.50	78.25	78.90	+1.00
Oct	78.35	78.35	78.00	78.15	+.25

Prev. sales 6,565.
Prev day's open int 34,901, up 198.

HEATING OIL 42,000 gal; cents per gal

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
Jun	78.20	99.20	77.75	79.11	+1.78
Jul	77.35	78.40	77.10	78.40	+2.00
Aug	78.20	79.42	77.80	79.31	+1.89
Sep	79.10	80.20	78.60	79.89	+1.69
Oct	79.95	81.85	99.70	80.90	+1.88
Nov	81.00	81.90	80.60	81.99	+2.00
Dec	81.75	83.25	81.50	83.13	+1.88
May				80.05	+1.05

Prev. sales 6,805.
Prev day's open int 26,794, up 248.

Stock Indexes

S&P COMP. INDEX points and cents

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
Jun	162.45	162.45	161.10	161.95	−.20
Sep	163.40	163.55	162.25	163.16	−.10
Dec	164.50	164.50	163.70	164.25	−.30

Last index 162.13, up .14.
Est. sales 31,491. Prev. sales 39,282.
Prev day's open int 27,807, up 635.

VALUE LINE points and cents

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
Jun	195.20	195.25	193.70	194.50	−.45
Sep	196.10	196.25	194.90	195.75	−.35
Dec	197.10	197.10	196.00	196.00	−.25
Mar	197.20	198.00	199.00	197.05	−.25

Last index 195.66, up .03.
Prev. sales 3,340.
Prev day's open int 3,577, up 32.

NYSE COMP. INDEX points and cents

	Open	High	Low	Settle	Chg.
Jun	94.65	94.65	93.25	93.65	−.15
Sep	94.70	94.76	93.90	94.20	−.20
Dec	95.05	95.20	94.65	94.75	−.20
Mar	95.50	95.50	95.40	95.30	−.20
Jun	96.05	96.05	96.05	96.05	
Sep	96.60	96.75	96.60	96.75	+.16

Last index 93.71, up .04.
Est. sales 13,472. Prev. sales 16,197.
Prev day's open int 9,087, off 106.

Market Guide

Chicago Board of Trade: Wheat, corn, soybeans, soybean meal, soybean oil, oats, fresh broilers, T-bonds, GNMA, 10-yr T-notes, plywood. Chicago Mercantile Exchange: Cattle, feeder cattle, hogs, pork bellies, lumber, S&P composite index. New York Mercantile Exchange: Maine potatoes, platinum, heating oil. Coffee, Sugar and Cocoa Exchange, New York: Coffee, sugar, cocoa.

Commodity Indexes

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,061.70 f	1,062.30 f
Reuters	N.A.	1,821.90
D.J. Futures	148.90	150.04

Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931.
p — preliminary; f — final
Reuters: base 100: Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones: base 100: Dec. 31, 1974.

Highs and Lows

May 20

NEW HIGHS—80

AMD s	HackWtr s	PhEl 17.12pf
AlaP 8.28pf	HoovrUniv	PhEl 15.25pf
Alaska Airl	Hought Miff	PhilVanH
Alpha Ind	Interpace pf	Ponderosa 6
Am Cyan	JerC 13.50pf	PotEl 2.44pf
AmesDept	Kyocera	Puer R Cem
ApPw 7.40pf	LearPetrl	RoperCo
ArizPSv 3.58pf	LibbyO Frd	Sanders
Arkla	LibOFd pfA	Sedcoinc
Aro Corp	Lowenstn	Sierra PacP
AtlCityEl pf	Lowes s	SourceCap
Avery Inter	LukensInc	Southland s
Axiainc	MarionLb wi	SterlingBacp
Bankof NY	Mead Corp	SunChem
Bell Indust	Mead pfB	Talley Ind
CNA Finl	MesaOffsh n	Talley pfB
Ceco Corp	MetEd pfI	Tennc 7.40pf
CollinFds	MillerW	TexasGasRsc
ColSO 15.25pfa	MissionIns	Timkup Co
CwE 7.24pf	NatEducat s	Unit Brands
CommwlthEngy	NatSemi	USTobac s
CornIndust	OhEd 4.56pf	Varo Inc
DeanFds s	PacG&E	Vernado Inc
DukeP pfF	PennCen cvpf	Vulcan Matl
ElcorCp	PaPL 4.50pf	WnUn 6pf
Far WestFs	PerryDrug	Whitehall
Frigitronc	PhEl 1.28pf	

NEW LOWS—2

ArizPS adjpf FstBoston s

Cash Prices

May 20

Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	1.27	1.38
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.58	0.63
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	453.00	420.00
Iron 2 Fdry, Phila., ton	213.00	220.00
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	75-76	75-76
Lead Spot, lb	20-33	26-27
Copper elect., lb	84½-86	78¾
Tin (Straits), lb	6.7622	6.5955
Zinc, E. St. L. Basis, lb	.40	.35-37
Silver N.Y., oz	13.20	6.695

London Metals

May 20

	Today		Previous	
High grade copper cathodes:				
spot	1,142.50	1,143.50	1,142.50	1,143.00
3 months	1,171.00	1,171.50	1,172.50	1,173.00
Copper cathodes:				
spot	1,105.00	1,107.00	1,105.00	1,107.00
3 months	1,135.00	1,137.00	1,135.00	1,136.00
Tin: spot	8,592.00	8,594.00	8,573.00	8,575.00
3 months	8,730.00	8,731.00	8,735.00	8,737.00
Lead: spot	277.50	278.50	277.50	278.00
3 months	288.25	288.50	288.00	288.50
Zinc: spot	476.00	477.00	480.50	481.00
3 months	490.00	490.50	494.50	495.00
Silver: spot	847.50	848.50	845.50	847.50
3 months	869.00	870.00	868.00	869.00
Aluminium:				
spot	960.00	962.00	945.00	947.00
3 months	988.00	989.00	973.50	974.00
Nickel: spot	3,210.00	3,220.00	3,250.00	3,252.00
3 months	3,301.00	3,305.00	3,340.00	3,341.00

London Commodities

May 20

Figures in sterling per metric ton.
Gasoil in U.S. dollars per metric ton.

	High	Low	Close		Previous	
SUGAR						
Aug	163.25	155.00	161.50	161.75	162.00	163.00
Oct	173.50	167.50	171.75	171.90	172.50	172.75
Dec	178.75	174.00	177.75	178.00	178.75	179.25
Mar	188.50	183.75	187.25	187.50	188.00	188.50
May	193.00	188.50	191.30	192.00	192.50	193.50
5,400 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
May	1,376	1,376	1,373	1,398	1,375	1,376
Jly	1,436	1,410	1,411	1,412	1,406	1,407
Sep	1,451	1,426	1,432	1,433	1,421	1,422
Dec	1,468	1,441	1,447	1,448	1,447	1,448
Mar	1,476	1,452	1,457	1,458	1,446	1,448
May	1,484	1,463	1,464	1,467	1,455	1,457
Jly	1,480	1,480	1,474	1,476	1,465	1,470
5,979 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
May	1,989	1,960	1,985	1,989	1,955	1,962
Jly	1,682	1,655	1,600	1,681	1,651	1,652
Sep	1,652	1,616	1,650	1,652	1,609	1,610
Nov	1,607	1,575	1,607	1,609	1,578	1,579
Jan	1,567	1,532	1,567	1,570	1,540	1,545
Mar	1,540	1,513	1,535	1,508	1,610	1,530
May	1,512	1,498	1,505	1,510	1,485	1,500
3,546 lots of 5 tons.						
GASOIL						
May	243.50	241.00	241.25	243.00	240.00	241.00
Jun	239.50	236.75	239.00	239.50	237.00	237.25
Jly	239.00	236.00	238.25	238.50	236.50	236.75
Aug	241.00	238.00	240.25	241.00	237.75	238.00
Sep	242.50	240.00	242.50	242.75	240.00	240.50
Oct	246.00	242.50	245.50	246.00	242.50	243.00
Nov	248.50	245.50	248.00	243.50	246.00	246.00
Dec	251.00	248.75	250.50	251.00	248.00	248.50
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	250.00	254.00	248.00	253.00
1,253 lots of 100 tons.						
GOLD						
May	N.T.	N.T.	438.00	439.50	434.50	438.00
Jun	441.50	439.20	439.70	439.80	438.40	438.60
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	442.70	443.20	441.00	442.50
Aug	447.28	446.50	446.90	446.60	444.50	445.40
Sep	449.60	449.50	449.00	450.20	447.50	449.00
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	453.00	454.00	450.50	452.50
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	456.00	457.50	453.00	454.80
348 lots of 100 troy oz.						

Dividends

May 20

INCREASED

Company	Per.	Amnt	Pay.	Rec.
Larsen Co	Q	.33	6-27	6-10
Showboat Inc's	D	.15	7-8	6-15
Reduced				
ACP Industries	Q	.35	6-15	6-3
Stock				
Alamo Savings	..	50PC	6-30	6-13

Stock-Splits
Collins Foods International—3-for-2
Comsat—2-for-1
Larsen Co—3-for-1
Lin Broadcast—2-for-1

Usual

Company	Per.	Amnt	Pay.	Rec.
Alamo Savings	D	.10	6-30	6-10
Badger Meter Inc	D	.10	6-15	6-1
Barnes Group	Q	.15	6-10	6-1
Kewaunee Scientific	D	.17½	6-24	6-10
Maryland Cup	D	.16	8-16	7-20
Manufacturers Ntl	Q	.30	6-30	6-1
Middle So Utils	D	.42½	7-1	6-10
South Jersey Ind	Q	.58	6-30	6-10
Student Loan Mkt	Q	.42½	6-15	5-25
Utd Fire & Casualty	D	.22	6-15	6-1

A-Annual; M-Monthly; Q-Quarterly; S-Semi-Annual.

Paris Commodities

May 20

Figures in French francs per metric ton.

	High	Low	Close		Ch'ge
SUGAR					
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	2,080	2,110	−20
Aug	2,144	2,085	2,143	2,145	Unch.
Oct	2,230	2,180	2,225	2,238	−15
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	2,240	2,250	−5
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	2,305	2,320	−15
Mar	2,420	2,390	2,420	2,425	−20
May	2,490	2,490	2,101	2,123	−40
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	2,535	2,550	−15
1,800 lots of 50 tons. Open interest: N.A.					
COCOA					
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,560	1,610	−20
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	—	1,600	Unch.
Sep	1,685	1,663	1,679	1,680	+13
Dec	1,700	1,685	1,705	1,710	+15
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,750	—	+25
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,780	—	+25
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,790	—	+25
90 lots of 10 tons. Open interest: N.A.					
COFFEE					
May	2,100	2,150	2,050	2,060	−40
Jly	1,935	1,935	1,925	—	−10
Sep	1,930	1,920	1,928	1,934	+17
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,860	1,895	—
Jan	N.T.	N.T.	1,810	1,850	+10
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,788	—	−7
May	N.T.	N.T.	1,785	—	+10
50 lots. Open interest: N.A.					

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, May 20

Banks

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Alahli Kuwait 5½-83	11⅝	8-30	99⅝	100⅛
Allied Irish 6¼-84	10¼	9-30	100.2	100.7
Allied Irish 5¼-87	9½	7-6	99.9	100.1
Allied Irish 6¼-92	9¼	10-17	98.65	98.85
Andelsbanken 7-84	10 7/16	6-6	99.9	100.1
Arab Intl Bank 6½-83	10 5/16	8-3	99⅝	100⅛
Banco Serfin 7¼-86	10 1/16	10-5	80	—
Bco de la Nacion 8-83	9 13/16	7-26	90	99
Bco de la Nacion 7-86	10	9-26	92	96
Bco de la Nacion 6-87	9¾	10-25	92	94
Buenos Aires 7¾-86	10 3/16	6-7	92	94
Bco di Roma 6-87/91	9 9/16	10-28	99.9	100.1
Bco Desarollo 9½-87	10 1/16	6-13	10	95
Bco Nl Mexico 6¼-87	10 9/16	5-17	85	85
Bco Nl Mexico 5¼-92	10	11-15	80	85
Bco Pinto 6¾-85	8⅜	11-15	96½	—
Bangkok Bk 6½-84	10 1/16	6-29	99½	100
BFG Fin 5½-89/94	9 3/16	7-13	97¾	98¼
Bk Ireland 5¼-89	9 7/16	5-31	99	99.2
Bk Ireland 5¼-92	9 7/16	7-25	98.16	—
Bk Montreal 5¼-90	10⅛	6-20	100.2	100.4
Bk Montreal 5¼-91	9 7/16	10-31	99.9	100.1
Bk Scotland 5¼-88/92	9 15/16	9-23	100.1	100⅛
Bk N Scotia 5¼-88/93	9 7/16	10-31	99.9	100
Bk Nova Scotia 5¼-94	9 5/16	7-11	99.9	100
Bk Tokyo Hdg 6¼-84	9 7/16	11-18	100.2	100.4
Bk Tokyo Hdg 1987	9¼	7-26	100.1	100.3
Bk Tokyo Feb1988/91	10 1/16	8-4	100.2	100.4
Bk Tokyo Dec1988/91	9¼	6-10	99.9	100.1
Bk Tokyo Hdg 5¼-89	9 5/16	7-27	100.1	100.3
Bk Tokyo Hdg 5½-93	9½	10-21	99.0	100.2
BBL Intl 5-86	10 9/16	5-23	99.9	100.1
Bq Ext Algerie 6¾-84	10 9/16	8-9	100	100½
Bq Afrique Occ 6½-83	10 5/16	7-15	99½	100
BUE 5¼-89	9¾	6-20	98.65	98.85
Bk Worms 5¼-85	10 1/16	6-17	99.55	99.75
Bk Worms 1994	10 1/16	8-4	98.45	98.60
BFCE 6½-83	10	4-29	100	—
BFCE 6¼-84	9 11/16	10-31	100	—
BFCE 5¼-87	9 15/16	7-27	99.16	99.55
BFCE 5¼-88	9 5/16	10-28	98.85	98.85
BFCE 5¼-Jan.88	9¾	7-20	98.85	99.05
BNP 1982/84	9.6875	8-21	100	—
BNP 5¼ 85/88	10 1/16	7-29	99.45	99¾
BNP 5¼-89	9 5/16	11-9	98.35	98.55
BNP 5¼-87	9¾	9-22	99.7	99.9
BNP 5½-91	9 11/16	8-22	98.95	99.15
BNP 1996	9 13/16	6-13	99¼	99.45
Bankers Tr 5¼-94	9 11/16	6-22	100.2	100.4
Barclays O'seas 5-90	10⅛	6-16	100.4	100.6
Barclays O'seas 5-95	9 15/16	7-29	100⅛	100.9
Bergen Bank 6-89	9 7/16	5-31	99¼	99.95
Bergen Bank 5¼-88/91	9 9/16	7-15	99½	99.7
CEPME 5¼-88/93	9 3/16	6-3	99.05	99¼
CEPME 5¼-89/92	9 15/16	6-10	99.3	99½
Citicorp 1984-RRN	9⅝	5-31	99.9	100.1
Citicorp 6-94	9 7/16	6-10	101.2	101.4
Citicorp undtd	9 5/16	10-13	100.1	100.3
Citicorp 1984-ex wt	8⅝	6-2	99.9	100.1
Chemical 5¼-94	9⅞	6-28	100.2	100.4
Contl 5¼-1994	9 13/16	9-26	99.15	99.45
Chase 5¼-93	9 13/16	7-29	99.9	100.2
CIBC 5¼-94	9¾	7-18	99.55	99.9
Christiania Bk 5¼-91	9 1/16	8-9	99.6	99.8
CCCE 5¼-98	10⅛	6-7	98.7	99.1
CCCE 5¼-07	9 9/16	6-14	98.1	98.3
Credit Agricole 6½-84	10 1/16	6-17	99.9	100.1
Credit Agricole 5¼-97	10	9-26	99.1	99.3
CNT 1991	9⅝	11-7	98½	99.7
CNT 1991	9 9/16	10-21	98.85	99.05
CCF 5¼-85	10 1/16	11-9	99.7	99.9
CCF 5¼-90/95	10 3/16	10-7	99.05	99¼
CCF 89/96	10¼	5-31	98.9	99.1
CCF 86/98	9 15/16	9-26	99.6	99.8
Creditanst 5¼-84	10⅛	5-24	99.1	100.2
Creditanst 5½-91/97	9¾	6-16	99.9	100.0
Credit Lyon 5¼-87	9⅝	9-21	99¼	99.95
Credit Lyon 5¼-89/94	9¾	7-5	98.95	99.16
Credit Lyon 5¼-97	10 1/16	10-5	99.1	99.3
Credit Natl 5¼-88	9 3/16	7-18	98.9	99.1
Credit Natl 5¼-94	9⅞	9-9	98.6	98.8
Credit Nord 1989/92	10⅝	6-23	98.9	99.1
Den Norsk 6-Nov90	10	8-7	99.85	100.05
Den Norsk 6-Dec90	9 9/16	6-21	99¾	99.95
EAB	10	9-20	100.2	100.4
Eula 89	9 15/16	6-24		
First Chicago 0-94	9¼	8-18	99.9	100.2
Girozentrale 5¼-91	9 15/16	6-23	100.1	100¼
Gotabanken 6-88	10 13/16	5-15	99.8	100
Grindlays 9-92	0 15/16	9-29	100	100.2
GZB 5½-89	9	8-9	99.55	99¾
GZB 5¼-92	9 1/16	6-8	99.35	99.55
IBJ 5¼-85	10 7/16	6-3	100.1	100.3
IBJ 5¼-87	10 11/16	10-17	100.1	100.2
IBJ 5¼-88	9⅝	10-13	100.2	100.3
IBJ 5¼-Nov 88	9 5/16	11-10	99.9	100.1
Indo-Suez 5½-85	9 15/16	7-27	100	100.2
Indo-Suez 5¼-89	9 3/16	7-13	98.95	99.15
KOP 5½-92	9⅝	11-9	99.9	100.1
Kleinwort Ben 5¼-91	9 7/16	5-17	99.9	100.2
Korea Ex Bk 7½-85/88	10 1/16	10-5	99.45	—
Korea D.Bk 7½-86/89	10 7/16	6-3	99.45	—
LTCB 5¼-85	9½	11-14	99.9	100.2
LTCB 5¼-86	10⅛	6-16	100.2	100.4
LTCB 5½-87	9⅝	6-9	100.2	100.4
LTCB 5½-Jly 89	9⅝	7-19	99.9	100.1
LTCB 5¼-92	10⅛	5-31	99.9	100.1
Lloyds Eurofin 7¼-83	10 7/16	5-31	100.1	—
Lloyds Eurofin 5¼-92	10⅛	6-6	100.1	100.3
Lloyds Eurofin 5¼-93	10	10-31	100.2	100.4
ManHan O'seas 5¼-94	9 5/16	5-31	100.1	100.3
Marine Midland 94	9 15/16	7-6	99.9	100.2
Midland Intl 6-87	9⅝	11-24	100.4	100.4
Midland Intl 5-89	10⅛	6-22	100.8	101
Midland Intl 9-91	10⅛	10-31	101.1	101¼
Midland Intl 5¼-92	10 3/16	6-7	100.2	100½
Midland Intl 5½-93	9 13/16	7-26	100.2	100.4
Marl Denmark 5¼	10 1/16	6-17	98¼	98.55
Morgan 5¼-97	0	8-16	100.2	100.4
Natl Westmin 5¼-90	10 3/16	6-23	100.4	100.6
Natl Westmin 5¼-91	9¼	7-15	100.3	100.4
Natl Westmin 5¼-92	9⅝	10-25	107.1	101.3
Natl Westmin 5¼-94	9 11/16	10-14	100.2	100.4
Nippon Credit 5¼-85	9 15/16	6-24	100	—
Nippon Credit 6½-86	9⅝	7-14	99.8	185
Nippon Credit 90	9¼	8-10	99.9	100.1
Nedlloyd Fin 5½-88	9 5/16	6-7	90	92
Nacional Fin 5¼-86	9 15/16	6-24	80	85
Nacional Fin 5¼-88/91	10	9-27	80	85
Nacional Fin 6-85/93	10 5/16	7-7	80	85
Nordic Intl 5¼-91	9 1/16	11-9	98½	98.7
Oesterreich Bk 5¼-84	10 11/16	8-18	99.3	99½
Pk Banken 5-88/91	10	6-21	99.8	100
Bk Scotland 5¼-86/94	9½	10-14	100.1	100.3
Security Pac 5¼-88/91	10 1/16	5-24	99.95	100.1
Sanwa Intl Fin 5¼-88	9⅝	9-26	100.1	100.3
Scand. Fin 5¼-88	9 13/16	10-15	98.55	98¾
Ste Generale 1990/95	9½	9-1	99	99.2
Ste Generale 1990	9⅝	11-9	98.6	98.8
S.G. Alsac.5¼-89/91	9¼	7-18	98	98½
SGB 5¼-87	9 9/16	10-31	99.9	100.1
SGB 1989/92	10 1/16	6-30	99.9	100.2
Stand. & Chart. 6¼-84	15⅝	5-31	99.9	100.2
Stand. & Chart. 5¼-90	10	8-10	100¼	100.4
Stand. & Chart. 5¼-90	9 5/16	9-9	100¼	100.5
Stand. & Chart. 5¼-91	10 11/16	5-18	99.9	100.2
State Bk India 6¼-87	10 7/16	5-31	98½	
Sumitomo Fin 5¼-88	9 15/16	8-7	100.1	100.3
Svenska Handels 5-87	9 5/16	7-18	99.9	100.1
Sparebanken 6-87	10 3/16	6-21	98¾	99
Ste Fin Europ 5¼-88	9⅝	11-21	99.4	77.0
Ste Fin Europ 89	10⅛	6-1	97.2	99.6
Ste Cent Baue 6½-87	10¼	10-5	99	99⅝
Sundsvallsbken 6-85	10	10-11	99.9	100.1
Trade Develop 6-86	9 9/16	8-24	99.9	100.1
Toronto Dom 5½-92	9 13/16	8-11	99.9	100.1
Union Norway 6-89	9⅝	7-11	99.1	99.4
United O'seas 6-89	10⅛	6-30	99.9	100¼
Urquijo Intl 6-86	10	9-23	99	99¼
Wil. Glyn's Bk 5¼-91	9 13/16	9-15	100.4	100.6
Zentralspark. 5¼-91	9¾	7-12	99.4	99.6

Non Banks

Issuer-Min cpn-Mat.	Coupon	Next	Bid	Askd
Azienda 5¼-90	9⅝	8-21	97½	98½
Alia 10-88	10⅛	6-21	68	65
C.F.De Electr.5¼-88	9 13/16	11-10	88	10
King. of Denmark 1990	0 9/16	7-7	99⅝	99.45
Enpetrol 7-86	10¼	9-23	98.65	98.85
EDF 5¼-1990/95	10	8-10	99.05	99¼
Ind. Penoles 10-86/89	10	7-19	80	85
Eurofima 5¼-89	9 15/16	9-27	99.9	100.1
IC Industries 1991	9½	7-15	07	—
ICO 5¼-89/92	9½	7-11	97¼	98¼
IHI 5¼-85	9 9/16	10-27	100.1	100¼
C. Itoh 5¼-87	9¾	9-21	100.2	100.4
InvCo India 6¾-91	10 1/16	6-16	95.55	99.0
Malaysia 6¼-89/92	10 3/16	10-6	99.35	95.55
New Zealand 5¼-87	12⅛	10-7	100.1	100.3
New Zealand Sl D 5¼-92	10 3/16	6-22	99.9	100.1
Philippines 6½-86	9⅝	10-21	95¼	96¼
SNCF 5¼-88	9 3/16	7-28	98.4	98.6
Spain 88/90/93	9 11/16	8-31	98.65	98.85
Sumi Heavy 5¼-84	9⅝	6-13	100	
Sweden 5¼-87/89	9⅝	0-28	99.3	99½
Sweden FFR Stock	9 7/16	7-21	98.9	99.1
Sweden 5¼-88/90/93	10 3/16	8-3	99.6	99.7
Texas Airlines 7-86	10 1/16	10-15	20	90
TVO lock-1991	10 7/16	5-31	88	99
Offshore Min. 1986	9 5/16	7-21	99.9	100.1
Offshore Min. 5¼-91	10 7/16	6-2	99.9	100.1
Private I.C.Asia 7-86	10¼	8-10	99½	100
Pemex 7-84	9 15/16	7-27	88	92
Pemex 6-88/91	10	10-11	88	92
Vitro 1988/91	9¾	7-21	75	85

Prices supplied by Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd. London.

Friday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

BUSINESS BRIEFS

Most Creditors of Romania Agree To Delay 60% of Debt Payment

United Press International

PARIS — The Western countries that are creditors for Romania, except for West Germany, have agreed to reschedule 60 percent of Romania's 1983 debt payment of $650 million, the Finance Ministry said Friday. The debt, excluding interest, was spread over six years with a grace of three years.

Romania's western creditors in July 1982 agreed to delay the payment of $600 million in debt payments for 1981 and 1982, and Romania has signed agreements with more than 300 Western banks to reschedule its commercial debt payments for 1981, 1982 and 1983, a total of more than $2.5 billion.

West Germany refused to join the agreement, announced Friday, to protest restriction on emigration abroad of Romanian citizens of German origin, according to conference sources.

Battle Seen on EC Steel Fines

BONN (Reuters) — The legal battle over fines against West Germany's Klöckner-Werke for defying European Community steel production quotas is likely to take years, Justice Ministry sources said Friday.

Klöckner, West Germany's third-largest steelmaker, has challenged both the validity of the EC's three-year-old system of production quotas and the huge penalties — estimated at $78 million — that the EC wants to impose. The European Court of Justice last week rejected the company's appeal against penalties imposed for part of 1981.

The EC Commission, which sees the Klöckner case as a test of its authority in trying to regulate the depressed steel market, announced plans Thursday for extending production quotas until the end of 1985. The current quotas expire at the end of June.

Time Inc. Plans to Sell Unit

NEW YORK (LAT) — Time Inc. will spin off its forest-products business to shareholders to concentrate on publishing and video operations, which include Time magazine and the Home Box Office pay-television service. The forest products unit last year accounted for nearly a third of Time's $3.5 billion in revenue but less than a sixth of its $356 million in operating profits.

Time Inc. announced Thursday that the new forest products company would include Temple-Eastex, a Texas-based producer of pulp, paperboard and building materials, and Inland Container.

Washington Probe Clears Teller

WASHINGTON (NYT) — The White House says there was no evidence of impropriety on the part of Edward Teller, the physicist, who had stock holdings in Helionetics Inc., a laser and space weapons research company, at the same time he served as a part-time administration adviser on space weaponry.

Fred F. Fielding, counsel to President Ronald Reagan, reviewed the matter last month following a report in The New York Times that Dr. Teller, who has been identified by the White House as influential in the president's call for laser guns and other space weapons, had substantial stock holdings in Helionetics.

A White House spokesman said Thursday that Mr. Fielding had found nothing to contradict Dr. Teller's assertion that there was no connection between his advice to the president and the sudden rise in Helionetics stock prices shortly before the president's call in a March 23 speech for laser weapons research.

Cogema Acquires Imetal Stock

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Cogema, a French nuclear fuel company, has acquired two-thirds interest in a public holding company that will become the controlling shareholder of Imetal.

Cogema previously controlled 12 percent of Imetal's stock. Imetal is an international mining and metallurgical group with consolidated annual revenue exceeding $2 billion. Cogema said Thursday that the decision to consolidate Imetal's stock "was prompted by unfavorable market conditions in the nonferrous metals industry and by persistent difficulties encountered by Le Nickel, a 50 percent subsidiary of Imetal."

COMPANY EARNINGS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Britain

Courtaulds

Year	1983	1982
Revenue	1,910.	1,790.
Profits	41.9	29.7
Per Share	0.115	0.69

France

CCF

Year	1982	1981
Profits	178.6	208.1

Full name of company is Credit Commercial de France.

Sweden

Boliden

1st Quar.	1983	1982
Revenue	1,676.	1,164.
Profits	209.0	7.00

Australia Sets Satellite

Reuters

CANBERRA — Australia's Labor Party government will allow private enterprise a 49-percent share of the domestic satellite system, the government said Friday.

Over-the-Counter

May 20

NASDAQ National Market Prices

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	3 pm	Net Ch'ge
AGS	234	24½	22¾	24	+ ¼
ASKC	36	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ⅜
Acadins	336	28¾	27¾	27¾	— ¾
AdacLb s	431	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
AirWisc	94	16	15¾	15¾	— ¼
AlanBlst 2	9	30¾	30¾	30¾	— ⅛
AllEnc s.80	160	24¾	24½	24¾	
Altos	209	20	19¾	20	
Amarx h	428	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
ABnkr .50	44	14⅞	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
ABrat s.24	776	22⅞	22½	22½	— ⅛
AmLif s	617	15¼	14¾	15¼	+ ¼
AmSp s.44	483	76½	75¾	76½	+ ½
AnHire .24	65	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
ASolr s	350	32½	31½	32	— ¼
Andrew	86	39½	39¼	39¼	— ⅜
AppleC	5527	57	53¾	56⅝	+2¾
ArisInt	660	39	38½	39	+ ⅛
ApolloC	78	47	46¾	47	+ ⅜
Ashrsy	596	12⅝	12	12⅝	+ ⅛
AllanRs	9	52½	52¼	52¼	— ⅛
Avntek	165	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅜
BancO s1.36	80	35½	34¾	34¾	— ½
BayBks 2	83	34¾	34	34¼	— ½
Bekins .60	417	23	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
BetzLb .98	57	40½	40¼	40½	
Bliss t	105	18½	17¾	18	
BobEv s.30	101	26¼	25¾	25¾	— ¼
BrwTom	1075	7½	7⅜	7⅜	
Bruno s.20	134	19⅞	18¾	18¾	— ½
CCOR	459	19½	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
CPRh s	30	20	19½	20	+ ⅜
CGAC	698	14¾	13¾	13¾	
CPT	230	25⅝	25	25¼	+ ⅛
CalMic	148	32	31⅝	31⅞	+ ⅛
Calsta	1047	17⅝	17½	17⅝	
ChmS s.25	59	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
ChrTH .60	772	32½	31¼	31⅞	— ⅜
ChCh s	503	31⅝	30¼	31	— ⅜
Chubb 2.92	126	56¼	55⅝	56¼	+ ⅛
Cipher	117	45⅝	43½	44	—1⅜
CitzSoGa .56	153	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	
CityFd s	97	27½	27	27½	+ ⅛
CobanLab	65	45	43¾	45	+ ⅛
Colr Tile	975	22¼	22	22¼	— ⅛
Comdisk	127	25⅝	25⅛	25⅝	
ComAm	153	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
ComInd .32	47	33	32⅝	33	
CompC .34	a15	36½	34	36½	— ¼
Compco	281	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
CCTC	187	22½	21⅝	22¼	
CmpDv	198	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
Cmsrve	313	14⅝	14	14½	
Concept	630	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ½
CnCos 2.36a	148	29½	29¼	29¼	— ¼
Convat s	1886	33⅝	33¼	33¼	— ⅜
CopVis	207	22¼	22	22¼	
Coors B.30	1697	20	18⅝	19⅝	+ ¼
CoreStF 3.52	17	37⅛	37	37¼	+ ⅛
Corvus	188	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
CrosTr .20	219	24⅝	23⅞	24⅛	
Dalard .24	198	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
DataID	281	28¼	27⅝	28	— ½
Datum	58	13⅝	13	13½	— ⅛
DietaD	968	15½	15	15¼	+ ⅛
DekRbA .72	483	21½	21⅛	21½	— ⅛
Dicomic	1026	21¼	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅛
DigRSw	542	139	134½	139	+3½
DiscOliv	353	33	31⅝	31¾	—1⅛
Dyson	249	27½	27¼	27½	+ ¼
EconLb 1.04	1071	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅜
ElPas 1.34	426	15⅝	14⅞	15	— ⅛
ElcBds s	757	27	25¾	26¾	— ⅜
ElRnt s	149	28	27½	27¾	— ⅛
Emulx s	64	40¼	39¼	39¼	— ¼
EstOil .20	24	9¼	9¼	9¼	
EvnSvl	221	36¼	36¼	36½	+ ¼
FarmG 1.36	107	43¼	41¾	42¾	+ ⅜
FstFSL	112	15¼	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
Flagmx	426	12	11⅝	12	+ ¼
Flnison	15	13	13	13	
FlBkSy 2.80	90	54¼	53¼	54¼	+ ¼
FtExec s	384	33¾	30	33¾	— ½
FlaRck 1.10	825	30½	28¼	30¼	
Fonar	169	10	9¾	9¾	— ½
FortuS	1944	14⅞	14	14⅞	+ ⅜
Forum .16	316	17¼	17	17	— ⅛
FrehtF .48	798	35⅝	28¾	30¼	+1⅜
FuthHB .56	198	31⅝	31½	31½	— ⅜
Gentch s	125	42	41⅛	41½	— ⅜
GenHS	327	11½	11⅛	11⅛	— ¼
GenSvt	36	14½	14¼	14⅝	
Genes	272	17¼	16⅝	17	— ⅜
GeoPac	78	23¼	23⅛	23⅛	
GoldP .48	183	20½	20	20	— ⅜
GrantSc	1782	25½	24	25¼	+1
HBO s.10	296	33	32½	33	
Hallwn	1231	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	
HlthMr s	53	48⅝	48	48¼	+ ⅜
HomeDp	369	45⅝	44¼	44¾	— ⅜
HomeHl s	517	23⅛	22½	22½	— ½
Hoover 1	257	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
Hyder 1	23	45⅝	45⅛	45⅛	+ ⅛
IMSInt .20	220	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
ISC	1083	14⅝	13¾	14⅝	— ⅜
InfDisp	239	23¼	21⅝	21¾	— ⅜
Intecom	87	33½	31½	33½	
Intel	2713	37⅛	34½	37¼	+2⅛
IntrTel	275	9⅛	8¾	9	
Intsch s	235	28	27½	27⅝	
Intrmed	715	21½	18⅝	21¼	+2⅜
Intrwd	284	25¼	24¾	24¾	— ⅜
Intrlnt	81	12⅛	11¾	12	

	Sales in 100s	High	Low	3 pm	Net Ch'ge
Jerica s.12	763	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	— ⅛
Kaufm s	120	29½	29	29½	+ ⅛
Kaiser .40r	27	22¼	22	22	
Kemper 1.80	23	49½	49⅛	49½	— ⅛
Kindr s.70	193	27¼	26⅝	26⅝	— ½
LDBrnk	548	13⅝	12⅝	13⅛	— ⅜
LamnT .80	119	14	13¾	14	— ⅛
LadBrPl .50b	568	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
LawDis	232	26⅝	26⅛	26¼	
Liebrt s	189	22	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
LfInvs .34	5	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	
LinBrd	286	43⅝	42	43	+ ⅛
LongF 1.20	97	27½	27	27	— ⅛
MCI s	5154	45⅝	43⅝	44½	— ⅜
MDC .16	2044	18⅝	17½	18½	+1
Manitw .80	61	28⅝	28	28½	— ⅛
MayPt	156	9⅝	9⅝	9½	
McCorm .88	153	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+ ⅛
McCarO	69	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
McRae O	284	10⅝	10	10¼	— ⅛
Micom s	98	42¼	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅛
Micrdy .06	224	15⅝	14⅞	14¾	+ ⅛
MdwAir	173	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
Miller .40	243	29⅝	29½	29⅝	— ⅛
MolsC B	90	11⅝	11	11	— ¼
MonCo 1.36	302	33⅝	32¼	33½	— ¼
Monolith	304	41½	39¼	40⅝	+1⅜
Morran .48	579	18⅝	17¾	17¾	— ⅜
RData .36	147	23⅝	23⅛	23	— ⅛
NMicro	797	37	28½	28½	— ¼
NWNG s	166	34½	34¼	34¼	
Nwprt s	381	34⅝	34	34½	+1
NickDG	226	5½	5⅛	5⅜	+ ⅛
NBrad s	897	19⅝	19½	19⅝	
Nordstr .56	325	24¼	23⅝	24¼	
NwNG 1.38	79	13¼	13	13	
NoctPh	1267	13⅝	11⅝	12⅝	+1
OCGTc	185	11½	10⅝	11⅛	
Ocomer	244	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+ ⅛
Onyx	837	14⅝	14	14½	+ ⅜
Oxoc	400	10	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
PNC 1.92	69	48½	48⅛	48⅝	+ ⅛
Pabst B .36i	263	25⅛	24½	25⅛	
PaceR s.20	55	35½	34¾	34⅞	— ⅛
PayNSv .56	145	47¼	47	47¼	— ⅛
PeopExp	386	38⅝	36⅝	38⅛	
PepsRc	174	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
Petrie 1	55	31⅛	30⅝	31⅛	+ ⅛
PicSav	561	46⅝	46	46	— ¼
Piedm H .72	90	25⅝	25⅛	25½	— ⅛
PizzaTin	408	23⅝	22	23½	+ ⅛
PriceCo	86	60½	59½	60½	+1
PrTronx	78	25¼	27¾	28⅛	
Quadrx .24	1034	5⅛	5⅛	5	+ ⅜
Quantm	58	29	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
Quaker s	847	53½	51⅝	51¾	—2⅛
RPM .56	96	18	17⅝	17⅝	
RalstP 1.40	129	33	32⅝	32⅝	— ⅜
Ramtek	85	24	23½	24	
Reeves s	515	22	21⅛	22	+ ⅛
ReacvE .40	179	31⅛	28½	30⅝	— ⅜
RNid .80	251	14⅝	13⅝	14	
RoadS 1.40	132	65	64¼	64½	— ⅜
Rockcor	125	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ½
Rouse .22	67	33⅝	33⅝	33⅝	+ ⅛
SCISy s	181	43	42½	42⅝	
SRI 1.32	34	47¼	47¼	47½	+ ⅛
Safeco 2.40	32	57¼	57⅛	57½	— ⅛
StPaul 2.80	574	45	44½	44⅝	+ ⅛
SavNav .30	262	22½	22	22⅝	— ⅛
ScanOp	715	15¼	14⅛	15¼	+1⅛
Scherer .20	182	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ⅛
Seacste	799	30½	30⅛	30½	+ ⅛
Seibel s.80	121	27⅝	26¾	26¾	—1
Sensor s.05	248	49	48	48½	— ½
SvMer s.08	1189	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	+ ⅜
Shaled s.12	135	36⅝	36	36½	+ ⅛
Shaney s.15	349	25½	24½	25	— ⅜
Silicon	287	17½	16¾	17½	+ ⅛
SeaCH .85	73	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
SkbNlcrs	550	29⅝	28	29½	+1⅛
Sytron	923	18⅝	19	19	
SCTCp	111	28	27½	27¾	+ ⅛
Tampx 2.80	633	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	— ⅛
Tandem	1856	31⅝	30⅝	31⅝	+ ⅜
Tandon s	644	24½	24¼	24½	— ⅛
TalcmA	823	33½	31⅝	32¼	+1⅛
TelPlu s	593	29⅝	29	29⅛	— ⅛
Telepict	121	18½	18⅛	18½	
Teltrd	194	31⅝	30⅝	31⅛	— ⅛
Texon	12	4¼	4¼	4⅛	— ⅛
Thov T s	25	23⅝	23½	23½	
Tierary t	188	6½	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
TwstEx	83	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
TriadSy	37	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
Unitrg 8.85i	49	17	16½	16½	— ⅜
UACos s.20	227	18	17¼	17½	+ ⅛
USBcsp 2	433	26⅝	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
USSur	141	23½	22	22½	
UnTelev	74	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅜
UtwHB	29	48⅛	47⅝	47⅝	— ⅛
VLSI	186	21⅛	20½	21	— ⅛
VaBkB 1.14	126	22⅝	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
VectorG	185	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Wallace .80	205	18⅝	18⅛	18½	+ ⅜
Willamt 1.58	268	44⅛	43⅝	44	— ⅜
WWBkP	1888	9¼	9	9⅛	— ⅛
WltonA .20	362	19½	17	19½	+ ⅜
Within s.32	434	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅛
Xicor	196	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	— ⅜
XCelex s	187	35	34⅝	35	
YlowFr .84	145	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	

U.K. Inflation Rate Rose 1.4% in April

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Britain's inflation rate, as measured by the retail price index, rose 1.4 percent in April after a 0.2-percent rise in March, the Employment Department reported Friday.

On a year-on-year basis, the rate slowed to 4 percent in April from 4.6 percent in March, the department said. The increase in the annual level of inflation was the lowest since April 1968.

The increase in the April index was the result mainly of higher rents and municipal charges and the effect of increased excise duties announced on March 15 in the 1983-84 budget, the Employment Department said. The budget measures rose prices of such items as gasoline, beer and cigarettes.

The chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Geoffrey Howe, said there was no reason to expect a surge in inflation at the end of this year or any time afterwards.

In his March budget he forecast inflation would rise to 6 percent by September or October, but this forecast now appeared to be overly pessimistic, he said.

Comsat to Start TV Service Early

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — Communications Satellite Corp. announced Friday that it had leased satellite capacity and would launch its satellite-to-home television service next year, two years early.

The announcement was made by John D. Harper, Comsat chairman, at the start of the company's annual meeting here.

Satellite Television Corp. received the first construction permit to build a high-power, satellite-to-home system last fall. That system is now being built and is expected to go into service in 1986.

Latin Downturn Hurts Florida

(Continued from Page 11)

while the number of Ecuadoreans dropped 30 percent. Those from Argentina, which has suffered severe economic setbacks, dropped 43 percent.

Currency restrictions have also inhibited commerce. Venezuela, which is Florida's largest trading partner, imposed a three-tier exchange control last February. About 30 percent of all Florida exports are bound for Venezuela.

Colombia, Florida's second-largest trading partner, announced trade restrictions earlier this month on 2,000 import items. The restrictions, estimated to affect 70 percent of the country's imports, require a special government license to enter the country. The listed items are mainly nonessential or luxury goods.

Real estate investment, Mr. LaCombe said, would bear the brunt of reduced Latin spending. In 1980, more than $1 billion was spent in real estate by foreign investors, accounting for 57 percent of all transactions. In 1982, that expenditure dropped by 37 percent, to $600 million.

Reflecting the drop in international transactions, mainly with South America, two international banking agencies, the European American Bank International and the Banco de la Provincia de Buenos Aires of Argentina, announced the closing of their Miami offices. Others, Mr. LaCombe said, are cutting staff. "So even the banking sector is weak," he said.

Just how much and how long the weak Latin American economy will affect Miami is not certain. The Latin American Trade Office said it expected the slump to continue for only another six to nine months.

However, Richard Greenspan, executive vice president of the City National Bank of Miami and head of its foreign business division, called international trade "relatively important" to the financial sector and estimated that it could take 18 to 24 months "before we start seeing the real type of development we had seen."

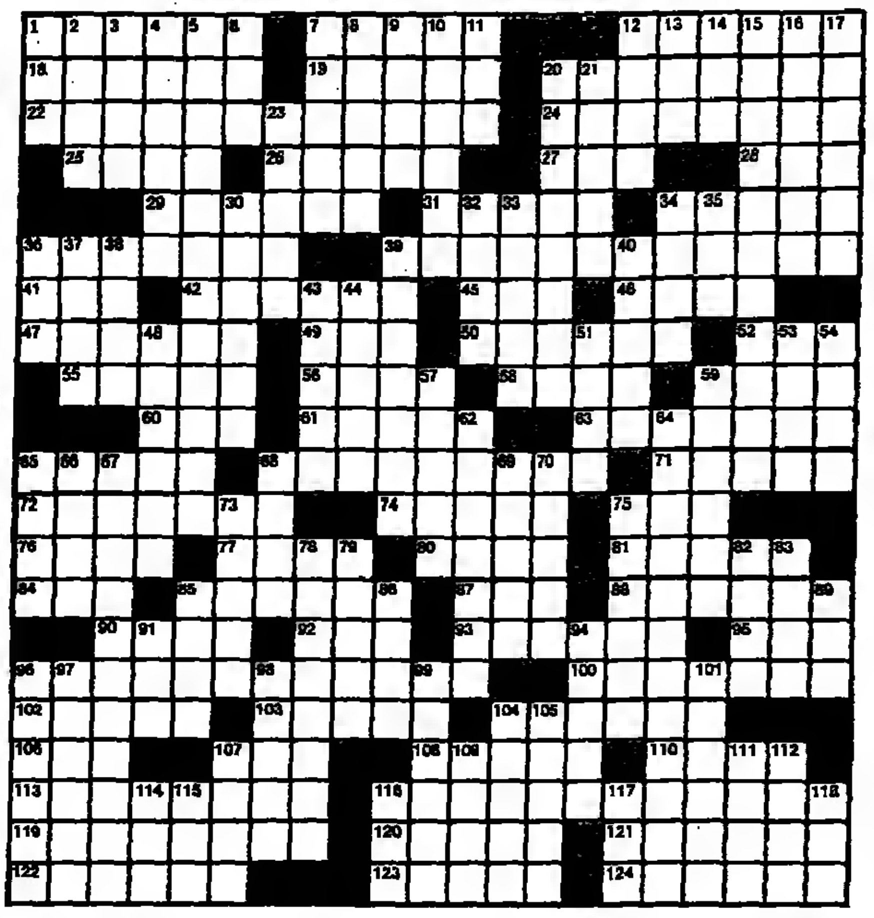
[illegible]

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Sound Effects By Derrick C. Niederman

ACROSS

1 Voracious S.A. fish
7 Fellows
12 Tortures
18 He has pressing problems
19 Byron lass
20 Columbo's garb
22 Napoleon at St. Helena?
24 Protective covering
25 Jacob's brother
26 Utah's ___ Mountains
27 Willie of boxing fame
28 Born
29 Puget Sound port
31 With 98 Down, 1974 Wimbledon winner
34 Colliery roof
36 Regal
39 Preseason?
41 Coffee container
42 Director Jules
45 Keelbill
46 Marine hazard
47 Faulkner's "___ Dying"
49 Nero's lang.
50 Shows compassion
52 Fitting
55 Worship
56 H.R.E. ruler: 962-73
58 Wall Street org.
59 Bedouin, e.g.
60 Yell
61 Wheel stoppers
63 Like Venus de Milo
65 Forbidden
68 100% pure beef?
71 Columnist Stewart
72 One who scatters things
74 Tanglewood locale
75 Expert
76 Devoid of interest
77 Blackstone's subjects
80 "Babaoua" author
81 Light-greenish colors
84 Disencumber
85 Greek beginnings
87 *Pea dwelling*
88 A spice
90 Canter's cousin
92 Equal: Comb. form
93 Prompt a blessing
95 "Ten thousand saw ___ a glance": Wordsworth
96 I.L.A. influence?
100 "Gosh!"
102 Little sketch of a sort
103 Auto-engine category
104 Bob, for one
106 A Udall
107 ___ Air, Md.
108 Evil spirit
110 Lett's neighbor
113 Sassoon job
116 Korean fish dish?
119 Competitors
120 Slur over
121 Stand-in
122 "___ is believing"
123 Dr. J's alma mater
124 "I have ___": King



DOWN

1 A.F.L. partner
2 "Rule, Britannia" composer
3 Homophone for rose
4 Prisoner
5 Indian swain on the hunt?
6 Suffix with east or west
7 Prospector's deed
8 Reddish dye
9 Start of a B'way title: 1978
10 Braid
11 Woebegone
12 Twerp's cousin
13 Genetic initials
14 Pretend
15 Local taxes?
16 Hoopster who was once Lew
17 Henry ___ Commager
20 Swiftness
21 "You ___ Lovely. . .": Rodgers-Hart song
23 Channel markers in harbors
30 Like some earth
32 Jalopy
33 Arrested
34 Philippine tree
35 Pronoun for a doe
36 Sine ___ non
37 Major or Minor
38 Okla. city
39 Busy mound
40 D.C. art gallery
43 Tree-dwelling animal
44 Physician: Comb. form
48 Caused to go crazy
51 ". . . ere ___ Elba"
53 El ___, Tex.
54 Recipe meas.
57 Flirted with
58 With maximum effort
62 Neurons' point of contact
64 Turf-roofed shelter?
65 Autocrat
66 Longfellow's bell town
67 Whence the reins came?
68 Shawl
69 Sentence divider
70 Iron ___
73 Viking great Carl ___
75 Armored, German style
78 Train warnings
79 Fresh
82 French girlfriend
83 Scorch
85 Mtg. with a doctor
86 Thick fog
89 Shipping wts.
91 Bauxite, e.g.
94 Mexican communal farmland
96 Fishy sign
97 Chant
98 See 31 Across
99 Shoot over
101 Affected person
104 Obeys
105 Starts playing poker
107 Cask stopper
109 Pelvic bones
111 What "être" means
112 Type of hoop or skirt
114 Pt. of T.G.I.F.
115 Strike out
116 Fire, in France
117 Agcy. watching provender and pills
118 Moon-vehicle unit

BOOKS

1934.

By Alberto Moravia. 297 pp. $14.50.
Translated from the Italian
by William Weaver.

Farrar, Straus & Giroux, 19 Union Square West, New York, N.Y. 10003.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard.

THE trouble with novels of ideas is that the ideas are likely to overwhelm the characters, who then become mere mouthpieces or manikins for the author's preoccupations. The book turns into a contest between the reality of people and the glamor of philosophy or politics. Something like this happened even in Albert Camus's "The Stranger."

Alberto Moravia's "1934," however, does not suffer from this kind of competition, for neither the ideas nor the characters are interesting enough to threaten one another. His protagonist Lucio is an almost incredibly humorless "writer" who believes that suicide is the only logical answer to his despair.

He proposes to write a novel in which the protagonist "kills himself because of a despair caused by a specific political motive in order to allow me to go on living in a despair without any motive." It's a curious notion of literary catharsis. Lucio continually speaks of "stabilizing" his despair in the tone one might use in referring to stabilizing one's rent or one's weight.

Although a rich literature on suicide has grown up in the last decade, Moravia hardly discusses Lucio's project as a symbolic or psychological gesture. His suicidal thoughts, like his despair, are uncritically accepted as philosophical givens. Yet it seems almost indecent to deprive a despairing man of his bit of death-bed rhetoric.

The novelist Daniel Stern, for example, wrote that "suicides were God's graduate students. Their act was, at its best, superb literary criticism." At its worst, according to Joyce Carol Oates, suicide arises out of an infatuation with false metaphors, or a kind of poetry.

One would be grateful for any kind of poetry, good or bad, in "1934." To begin with, Lucio has neither passion nor intellectual dimension. Neither Dostoyevsky's Kirilov nor his Raskolnikov would deign to speak to him. Even André Malraux's philosophical heroes are livelier. Lucio is essentially a quibbler. He's always inserting "in fact," or "precisely" to give his sentences an air of spurious authority. It's as if he were a clerk in the court of ideas.

In Anacapri, where he is on holiday, Lucio falls in love at first sight with Trude, a young German woman who, he imagines, suffers from a despair much like his own. Though she is accompanied by her husband, Trude and Lucio are forever surreptitiously slipping each other copies of books by Nietzsche and Kleist. One of their favorite lines from Nietzsche is "but every pleasure wants eternity — wants deep, deep eternity."

Lucio underlines the passage for Trude in blue ink, and when she returns it she has drawn red lines under his blue ones, which he interprets as her desire to lie beneath him in a final sexual consummation of despair before their double suicide. Moravia describes this literary flirtation in one of his typical sentences: "What, in fact, was this pleasure that wanted eternity if not the pleasure of loving without, in doing so, shedding that despair which is, precisely, the realization of the endless void that is eternity?"

The French do this sort of thing better. As someone remarked, they have a talent for profound banalities. Moravia, though, can't seem to rise to lyrical obfuscation; he merely fusses with the mechanics.

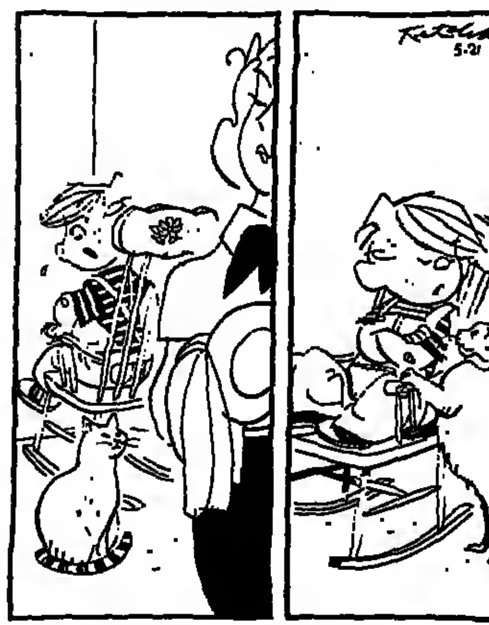
Moravia has never had what might be called a style, but now he seems to have developed what could be described as an aggressive absence of style. A sentence like "He resumed eating with intent, choleric voracity" suggests no language at all, neither the original Italian nor the translator's English version. Here's another gem: "I saw the two of us, Trude and me, as the first couple capable of living without the crutch of false hopes, in the cold, clear light of a complete and definitive despair."

As if this were not already sufficiently muddled, Moravia makes a half-hearted attempt to introduce fascism, a portentous theme, into "1934." But, like suicide, it is never actually examined. When Lucio says, absolutely without irony, that Hitler "was not a concise speaker," this is about as searching a comment as we get.

At the end of "1934," Lucio reflects that his projected suicide pact with Trude is "all bad literature." Far from being deterred by this insight, he goes on to say that "precisely because it is bad literature, I, as the very bad man of letters that I am, cannot draw back." Nor, apparently, can Moravia.

Anatole Broyard wrote this review for The New York Times.

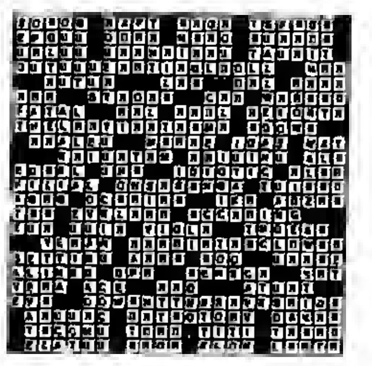
DENNIS THE MENACE



"WELL, I CAN PUT TWO AND TWO TOGETHER, TOO!"

"THAT'S TWENTY-TWELVE, I THINK."

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



WEATHER

EUROPE

	HIGH		LOW		
	C	F	C	F	
Algarve	14	41	13	55	cl
Amsterdam	16	61	7	45	fr
Athens	23	73	17	63	o
Belgrade	23	73	13	55	fr
Berlin	19	66	9	48	fr
Brussels	13	55	7	45	o
Bucharest	32	90	12	54	cl
Budapest	23	73	15	59	fr
Copenhagen	15	59	8	46	fr
Costa Del Sol	22	72	15	59	fr
Dublin	12	54	7	45	cl
Edinburgh	12	54	2	37	cl
Florence	26	79	8	46	cl
Frankfurt	22	72	6	43	fr
Geneva	15	59	6	43	r
Helsinki	20	68	9	48	sh
Istanbul	22	72	13	55	fr
Las Palmas	20	68	18	64	o
Lisbon	18	64	8	46	sh
London	14	57	6	43	r
Madrid	20	68	10	50	cl
Milan	23	73	11	52	fr
Moscow	20	68	15	59	o
Munich	19	66	3	37	cl
Nice	20	68	13	55	r
Oslo	12	54	6	43	r
Paris	12	54	5	41	r
Prague	19	66	4	39	cl
Reykjavik	9	48	3	37	fr
Rome	25	77	10	50	fr
Stockholm	12	54	7	45	r
Venice	20	68	11	52	fr
Vienna	23	73	10	50	fr
Warsaw	20	68	12	54	fr
Zurich	18	64	5	41	o

MIDDLE EAST

	HIGH		LOW		
	C	F	C	F	
Ankara	21	70	7	45	st
Beirut	25	77	18	64	fr
Damascus	26	79	13	55	cl
Jerusalem	24	75	12	54	fr
Tel Aviv	26	79	15	59	fr

OCEANIA

	HIGH		LOW		
	C	F	C	F	
Auckland	15	59	10	50	sh
Sydney	17	63	12	54	o

ASIA

	HIGH		LOW		
	C	F	C	F	
Bangkok	34	93	27	81	st
Beijing	23	73	14	57	o
Hong Kong	27	81	23	73	cl
Manila	34	93	23	73	cl
New Delhi	34	93	22	72	cl
Seoul	23	73	17	63	cl
Shanghai	27	81	21	70	fr
Singapore	32	90	26	79	cl
Taipei	28	82	22	72	o
Tokyo	25	77	20	68	fr

AFRICA

	HIGH		LOW		
	C	F	C	F	
Algiers	24	75	15	59	o
Cairo	29	84	16	61	fr
Cape Town	15	59	10	50	r
Casablanca	20	68	14	57	cl
Harare	—	—	—	—	n.a.
Nairobi	24	75	14	57	cl
Tunis	20	68	16	61	fr

LATIN AMERICA

	HIGH		LOW		
	C	F	C	F	
Buenos Aires					
Lima					
Mexico City	27	81	17	63	fr
Rio de Janeiro	30	86	20	68	fr
São Paulo	28	82	18	64	fr

NORTH AMERICA

	HIGH		LOW		
	C	F	C	F	
Anchorage	16	61	5	41	fr
Boston	21	70	14	57	r
Chicago	16	61	5	41	cl
Denver	16	61	5	41	cl
Detroit	20	68	8	46	cl
Honolulu	29	84	19	66	fr
Houston	31	88	21	70	r
Los Angeles	33	91	19	66	fr
Miami	30	86	25	77	cl
Minneapolis	18	64	6	43	cl
Montreal	16	61	4	39	cl
Nassau	29	84	22	72	fr
New York	20	68	12	54	r
San Francisco	25	77	12	54	fr
Seattle	24	75	10	50	fr
Washington	27	81	19	66	sh

cl—cloudy; fo—foggy; fr—fair; h—hail; o—overcast; pc—partly cloudy; r—rain; sh—showers; sn—snow; st—stormy

SATURDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Slight. FRANKFURT: Cloudy with rain. Temp. 17—8 (63—46). LONDON: Overcast. Temp. 11—8 (52—46). MADRID: Cloudy with showers. Temp. 18—8 (64—46). NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 16—11 (61—52). PARIS: Cloudy with showers. Temp. 14—7 (57—45). ROME: Cloudy. Temp. 24—11 (75—52). TEL AVIV: Cloudy. Temp. 25—16 (77—61). ZURICH: Rain. Temp. 12—6 (54—43).

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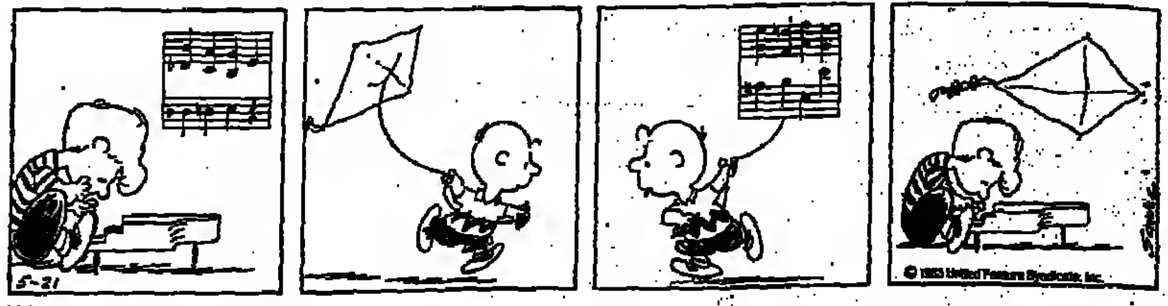
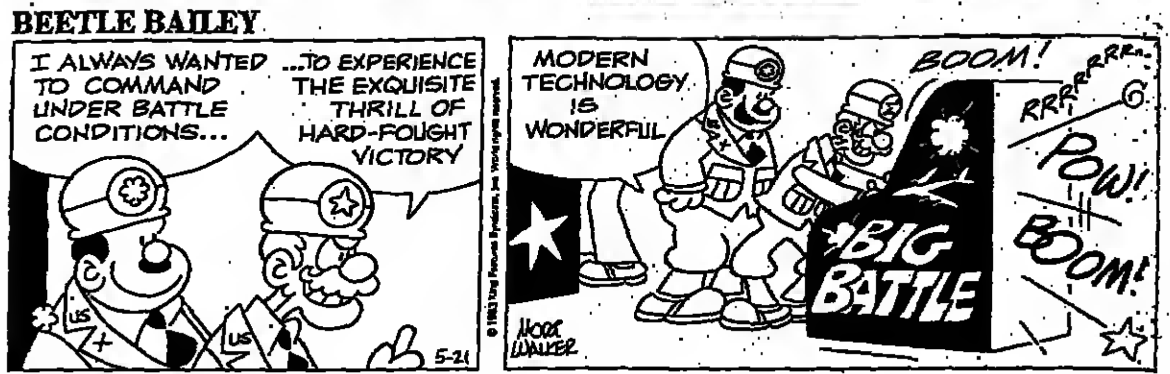
PEANUTS



BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN

GARFIELD

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ABN	360.00	364.00
ACF Holding	145.00	152.50
AKZO	38.70	39.10
Albert Heijn	144.00	149.50
AMEV	178.50	180.80
Amrobank	56.00	56.30
A'Dam Rub	4.65	4.75
Boskalis	45.00	44.30
BVG	149.00	165.00
Buehrmann T	43.30	44.30
Caland Hldg	30.00	29.80
Elsevier	295.00	292.00
Ennia	128.00	129.00
Fokker	27.40	29.80
Gist Brocades	140.50	141.30
Heineken	100.30	100.00
H.V.A.	113.00	113.00
Hoogovens	25.90	26.80
K.L.M.	140.30	142.20
Naarden	31.90	31.30
Nat. Nedder	142.00	142.10
Nedlloyd	88.00	86.30
Oce Vander G	177.00	178.00
OGEM	0.41	0.42
Pakhoed	47.80	50.00
Philips	45.50	43.80
Robeco	291.50	290.50
Rodamco	128.40	128.90
Rolinco	282.00	283.00
Rorento	191.80	192.40
Royal Dutch	113.80	119.10
RSV	3.90	3.85
Unilever	188.40	191.50
Van Ommeren	25.60	25.90
VMF-Stork	62.10	64.00
VNU	60.20	60.50

Anp-Cbs Index : 121.40
Previous : 124.10

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Agfa-Gevaert	2,050	2,080
Arbed	1,090	1,084
Bekaert	2,450	2,450
Cockerill	106	106
EBES	2,240	2,250
GB-Inno-BM	2,795	2,800
GBL (B.lamb)	1,840	1,825
Hoboken	4,725	4,700
Kredietbank	5,700	5,700
Petrofina	5,560	5,560
Soc. Generale	1,470	1,420
Sofina	4,500	4,550
Solvay	2,700	2,740
Traction Elec	3,065	3,070
V. Montagne	2,850	2,840

Bourse Index : 104.25
Previous : 105.02

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
AEG	74.00	77.00
Allianz Vers.	612.00	620.00
BASF	146.10	146.90
Bayer	137.90	138.50
Bayer Hypo	311.00	310.50
Bayer Verein	338.00	345.50
BMW	333.00	333.00
Commerzbank	174.80	175.50
Cont. Gummi	91.50	91.40
Daimler	542.00	544.50
Degussa	328.50	329.50
Demag	174.00	174.00
D.Babcock	164.90	165.00
Deutsche Bk	327.00	330.70
Du. Schulte	267.80	268.80
Dresdner Bk	185.50	184.50
GHH	169.50	172.80
Hapag Lloyd	91.70	92.80
Hochtief	516.00	520.00
Hoechst	143.40	144.30
Hoesch	56.10	56.50
Holzmann	525.00	524.00
Horten	152.00	153.70
Kali u Salz	192.50	189.00
Karstadt	268.00	269.80
Kaufhof	247.00	247.50
KHD	259.00	262.20
Kloeckner	43.30	43.50
Krupp	75.00	75.00
Linde	390.00	402.00
Lufthansa	118.50	118.50
MAN	162.00	164.00
Mannesman	162.60	164.50
Metallgesell.	228.00	232.00
Muench. Ruck	585.00	585.00
Preussag	262.00	262.00
Ruetgerswk	367.00	365.50
RWE new	182.00	181.50
Schering	340.50	344.50
Siemens	334.80	339.70
Thyssen	83.80	85.00
Varta	187.00	187.00
Veba	160.00	161.50
VEW	130.50	131.50
Volkswagen	174.00	176.00

Commerzbank Index: 732.20
Previous : 737.30

Hong Kong

	Close	Prev.
Cheung Kong	8.25	8.18
China Light	13.80	13.70
Cross Harbor	10.70	N.Q.
Hang Seng Bk	40.50	40.00
HK Electric	5.45	5.35
HK Hotels	23.30	23.00
HK Land	4.025	3.90
HK Shanghai	7.95	7.85
HK Tel	30.50	30.00
HK Wharf	3.775	3.70
Hutch Wamp	12.00	11.40
Jardine Math	12.40	13.10
Jardine Sec	8.50	8.50
New World	3.175	3.15
Show Bros	10.40	10.40
SHK Property	5.70	5.60
Sime Darby	3.50	3.50
Stelux	N.Q.	—
Swire Pacific	12.50	12.50
Swire Prpty	5.40	5.35
Wheelock	3.20	3.075
Wheel Mar	2.15	2.15
Winsor	4.55	4.55
World Intl	1.55	1.52

Hang Seng Index: 962.05
Previous: 928.22

Other Markets

May 20

Closing prices in local currencies.

Johannesburg

	Close	Prev.
AECI	10.20	10.00
Barlow	13.25	13.45
Blyvoor	19.25	N.A.
Buffels	72.50	N.A.
Elandsrand	15.75	15.85
GFSA	160.00	167.00
Harmony	26.25	26.75
Kloof	57.00	59.00
Pst Steyn	61.50	N.A.
Rustplat	10.40	10.60
S.A. Brew	8.50	8.50
St. Helena	49.00	51.00
Sasol	4.60	4.50

Composite Stock Index: N.A.
Previous: 997.90

London

	Close	Prev.
AA Corp	$24½	N.A.
Allied Brew	1.38	1.41
AngloAm Gld	$124¾	N.A.
Babcock-Wil	1.55	1.55
Barclays Bk	4.60	4.63
Bass	3.04	3.07
BAT Ind.	6.05	6.15
Beecham Gp	3.88	3.93
BICC	2.30	2.30
BL	0.35	0.35
BOC Intl	2.07	2.09
Boots	2.30	2.35
Bowater	1.84	1.89
BP	3.80	3.86
Brit.Home St	2.04	2.06
Burmah	1.54	1.56
Cadbury Sc.	1.12	1.14
Charter Cons	2.40	2.56
Coats Patons	0.73½	0.74
Cons.Gold Fds	5.74	5.72
Courtaulds	0.95	1.02
Dalgety	3.34	3.34
De Beers	$9.17	N.A.
Distillers	2.48	2.49
Driefontein	$34¼	N.A.
Dunlop	0.48	0.40
Fisons	4.07	4.14
Free St Ged	$50.00	N.A.
GEC	2.15	2.22
GKN	1.54	1.57
Glaxo	8.65	8.78
Grand Met	3.35	3.40
Guinness	1.00	1.08
GUS	5.50	5.53
Hanson Trust	1.81	1.83
Hawker-Sidd	3.72	3.72
ICI	4.70	4.72
ICL	0.71	0.66
Imps	1.11	1.14
Lloyds	5.45	5.45
Lonrho	0.91	0.92
Lucas	1.51	1.51
Marks-Spenc	1.99	2.04
Metal Box	1.90	1.92
Midland Bk	3.70	3.71
Natl West Bk	5.80	5.88
Pilkington	2.05	2.03
Plessey	6.41	6.51
Randfontein	$172½	173½
Rank Org.	1.56	1.60
Reed	2.44	2.44
Royal Dutch	28.33	27.63
RTZ	5.94	5.97
Shell	5.04	5.04
Stand Charter	4.47	4.47
Tate & Lyle	3.38	3.32
Tesco Stores	1.24	1.24
Th.Tilling	2.31	2.31
Thorn (A)	5.19	5.29
Trafalgar H	1.69	1.67
TrustHousesF	1.74	1.75
TI Group	1.54	1.60
Ultramar	3.52	3.52
Unilever	7.00	7.20
Utd Biscuits	1.40	1.43
Vickers	1.20	1.20
War Loan 3½	34⅛	N.A.
W. Deep	$63½	N.A.
W. Holding	$54.00	N.A.
Woolworth	2.49	N.A.
ZCI	0.24	N.A.

F.T. 30 Index : 695.20
Previous : 698.40

Milan

	Close	Prev.
Bca Commerc	29,500.	29,200.
Bastogi	210.25	213.75
Centrale	1,801.00	1,801.00
Credito Ital	3,560.00	3,599.00
Fiat	2,829.00	2,850.00
Finsider	54.00	55.00
Generali	130,500.	130,100.
IFI	4,780.00	4,729.00
Italcementi	42,700.	42,050.
La Rinascente	346.25	349.00
Mediobanca	60,800.	61,000.
Montedison	135.25	138.25
Olivetti	2,790.00	2,770.00
Pirelli	2,710.00	2,710.00
Snia Viscosa	975.00	975.00
Standa	5,015.00	4,860.00

BCI Index : 192.68
Previous : 192.76

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	464.00	470.00
Alsthom Atl.	150.00	156.00
Av.Dassault	438.00	437.00
Bancaire	320.50	328.20
Bic	545.00	543.00
Bouygues	705.00	719.00
BSN-GD	1,785.00	1,809.00
Carrefour	1,322.00	1,320.00
Club Mediter	810.00	815.00
Cofimeg	163.00	163.50
Creusot Loire	43.10	43.50
Dumez	730.00	715.00
Eaux (C Gle)	281.10	282.00
Elf-Aquitaine	168.00	172.40
Europe 1	655.00	647.00
Hachette	1,052.00	1,050.00
Imetal	53.10	54.45
Lafarge Cop	277.00	280.00
Legrand	2,071.00	2,055.00
Machines Bull	40.80	42.20
Matra	1,355.00	1,380.00
Michelin	721.00	723.00
MM Pennar	42.60	45.00
Moet Henn	1,174.00	1,203.00
Moulinex	89.00	87.20
Nord-Est	54.10	53.50
Occidentale	521.00	519.00
Oreal (L')	1,377.00	1,443.00
Pernod Ric	530.00	545.00
Petroles(Fse)	183.80	183.00
Peugeot	187.00	183.80
Poclain	84.00	85.30
Printemps	114.00	115.00
Radiotechn.	342.50	344.00
Redoute	958.00	941.00
Roussel Uclaf	287.90	286.50
Sacilor	10.00	10.40
Skis Rossignol	804.00	804.00
Sour Perrier	299.00	307.50
Telemecan	997.00	1,028.00
Thomson CSF	181.50	179.80
Usinor	1.25	1.29
UTA	201.00	202.00
Valeo	277.50	302.00

Agefi Index : 141.60
Previous : 140.30

Singapore

	Close	Prev.
Boustead	2.25	2.20
Cold Storage	4.90	4.98
DBS	9.35	9.25
FraserNeave	8.80	8.80
How Par Bros	2.70	2.68
Inchcape	3.36	3.32
Keppel Ship	4.58	4.66
Malay Bnking	8.25	8.25
OCBC	11.10	11.00
OUB	5.30	5.52
Semb Shipyd	2.77	2.79
St Steamship	2.15	2.14
St Trading	6.40	6.50
U Engineers	N.T.	—
UOB	4.88	4.90

Fraser Ind. Index : 5,427.96
Previous : 5,428.37

Stockholm

	Close	Prev.
Alfa Laval	485.00	487.00
Asea	355.00	370.00
Astra	1,800.00	2,000.00
Atlas Copco	127.00	130.00
Boliden	430.00	433.00
Bofors	290.00	290.00
Cementgjut	N.A.	270.00
Electrolux	215.00	220.00
Ericsson	445.00	461.00
Esselte	265.00	270.00
Flakt	N.A.	325.00
Fortia	615.00	630.00
Handelsbanken	161.00	166.00
Saab-Scania	325.00	339.00
Sandvik	270.00	275.00
SKF	168.00	171.00
Swedish Match	229.00	233.00
Volvo	508.00	520.00

Affarsvarlden Index : 393.50
Previous : 402.90

Sydney

	Close	Prev.
ACI	1.45	1.45
ANI	2.60	2.70
ANZ Bk	4.20	4.36
Borai	2.84	2.80
Bougainville	2.67	2.67
Brambles	2.65	2.65
Broken Hill P	8.56	8.46
Coles	2.78	2.75
CSR	3.58	3.62
Comalco	2.50	2.35
CRA	5.14	5.12
Elder Smith	3.35	3.38
EZ Ind.	5.94	6.12
Hooker	1.25	1.23
Magellan	2.75	2.80
MIM Hldgs	4.38	4.32
Myer Emp	1.45	1.45
Oakbridge	1.48	1.48
Pko Wallsd	4.90	4.80
Poseidon	5.26	5.40
Renison Gold	4.20	4.28
Robe River	1.48	1.50
Santos	5.96	5.98
Sleigh	0.98	0.97
Southland	0.28	0.28
Woodside Petl	1.08	1.06
Wormald	2.57	2.85

All ordinaries Index : 648.80
Previous : 647.50

Tokyo

	Close	Prev.
Akai	555	558
Asahi Chem.	310	306
Asahi Glass	573	578
Bk Tokyo	272	271
Bridgestone	505	508
Canon	1,370	1,350
Dai Nip. Print	733	731
Daiwa	547	563
Fuji Bank	500	500
Fuji Photo	1,860	1,840
Fujitsu	939	940
Hitachi	778	776
Honda Motor	837	840
IHI	158	160
Itoh	314	312
JAL	2,400	2,310
Kajima	326	330
Kansai Pwr.	968	980
Kao Soap	545	543
Kaw Steel	155	157
Kirin Brew	430	420
Komatsu	500	505
Kubota	319	319
Matsu El. Ind.	1,460	1,480
Matsu El Wks	585	581
Mitsubishi Bk	500	500
Mitsubi Chem.	257	253
Mitsubi Corp.	526	526
Mitsubi Elec	365	366
Mitsub Heavy	274	277
Mitsui Co.	397	403
Mitsukoshi	380	381
Mitsumi	428	405
Nikko Sec	428	428
Nippon Elec.	1,010	1,050
Nippon Steel	145	148
Nippon Yusen	257	258
Nissan Motor	730	732
Nomura	705	708
Olympus	1,060	1,070
Ricoh	780	750
Sharp	1,300	1,290
Sony Corp	3,410	3,450
Sumit Bank	500	500
Sumit Chem.	170	171
Sumit Metal	152	154
Taisei	234	238
Taisho Mar	223	225
Takeda	775	775
Teijin	303	304
Tokyo El Pwr	1,040	1,060
Tokyo Marine	498	498
Toray	405	400
Toshiba	345	352
Toyo Kogyo	405	405
Toyota	1,140	1,150
Yamaichi	425	425

New Index : 621.73
Previous : 622.83
Nikkei-DJ Index : 8,561.45
Previous : 8,564.42

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Alusuisse	711	713
Bk Leu	4,225	4,200
Br Boveri	1,225	1,215
Buehrle	1,460	1,460
Ciba Geigy	1,950	1,950
Cr Suisse	2,050	2,045
Elektrowatt	2,675	2,685
Fisher	615	605
Hoff-Roche B	8,000	8,000
Suchard	5,500	5,600
Jelmoli	1,580	1,585
Landis Gyr	1,230	1,250
Nestle	4,145	4,165
Sandoz	4,950	5,025
SBS	318	321
Schindler	2,140	2,150
Sulzer	N.Q.	—
Swissair	778	777
UBS	3,270	3,270
Winterthur	3,000	3,020
Zurich Ins.	17,175	17,175

SBC Index : 348.20
Previous : 348.90

Sugar Exporters End Meeting Still Divided

United Press International

GENEVA — A first round of negotiations on a new world sugar accord ended Friday with major exporters still divided on using export quotas or buffer stocks to stabilize markets.

They ackowledged that the basic problem of a mechanism to balance supply and demand at stable prices remained unresolved. A small consultative group of exporters agreed to meet in London July 4 to 8 to discuss the issue, while a second round of the full conference was tentatively set for October.

Courtaulds Offers £68.6-Million Issue

Reuters

LONDON — Courtaulds said Friday that it is raising about £68.6 million ($107 million) in a one-for-three underwritten rights issue at 78 pence a share.

The financing will involve issuing 91.1 million new shares, which will not be covered by the final 1982-83 dividend of 2.25 pence a share declared Friday.

Canadian Indexes

May 20

	Noon	Previous
Montreal	409.95	410.42
Toronto	2,396.20	2,412.60

Montreal: Stock Exchange Industrials index.
Toronto: TSE 300 Index.

Canadian Stock Markets

May 19

Prices in Canadian cents unless marked $.

Toronto

		High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
9150	AMCA Int	$25¾	25	25	—¾
400	Abti Prce	$22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ¼
180	Acklands	$15	15	15	— ¼
24609	Agnico E	$20½	19¾	19¾	— ¼
850	Agra Ind A	$12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
18945	Alt Energy	$17¾	17¼	17¼	— ½
1397	Alta Nat	$27⅛	27	27	— ⅜
100	Algo Cent	$18	18	18	
6383	Algoma St	$31	30⅞	31	+ ⅛
300	Andrs WA f	$27½	27	27½	+ ½
525	Argus C pr	$5¾	5½	5¾	+ ⅛
300	Asbestos	$11½	11½	11½	+ ½
3630	Atco I f	$9¾	9½	9¾	+ ¼
24654	BP Res	$24¼	24	24	— ¼
8722	Bank N S	$43¼	42½	42½	— ¼
1000	Baton A f	$14¾	14½	14½	— ½
1000	Bralorne Res	$6½	6	6½	
72000	Bramalea	$14	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
100	Brenda M	$14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
43120	BCFP	$13	12½	13	
46480	BC Res	375	350	360	—15
14595	BC Phone	$20⅛	19¾	20	— ⅛
6411	Brunswk	$17¾	17½	17½	— ⅛
167	Budd Can	$9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
49050	CAE	$12¼	11¾	12	+ ¼
17520	Cad Frv	$9¼	9¼	9¼	
14650	Camflo	$15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	— ¾
1700	C Nor West	$27⅞	27½	27½	— ⅛
1843	Can Trust	$41	41	41	— 1
200	C Tung	$18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
200	CGE	$41	41	41	+ 1
19637	CI Bk Com	$37	36¼	36½	— ⅜
23341	CanP Ent	$24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
20700	Can Nat Res	210	198	198	—20
32209	CTire A f	$58⅞	57½	57½	—1¼
12686	Canusa	315	305	305	— 5
800	Cara	$11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
1804	Celanese	$9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
4950	Cherokee	$7	7	7	
300	CHUM	$19½	19¼	19¼	— ¼
2090	Con Distrb	$20	19⅞	20	
4513	Con Fordy	269	255	269	+10
17200	CTL Bank	$13¾	13½	13½	— ⅛
5850	Coventry	$6	5¾	6	+ ¼
370	Conwest A	$10	9¾	10	+ ⅛
10689	Coseka R	420	400	405	—20
6300	Conron A	$15⅝	15¼	15½	+ ¼
700	Craigmt	175	170	170	
39650	Czar Res	225	215	215	+ 2
27362	Daon Dev	259	253	257	— 3
6150	Denison	$40½	40⅛	40⅛	— ¼
8225	Develcon	$23¾	23½	23⅝	+ ⅜
39650	Dicknsn A f	$6⅛	6	6⅛	
30550	Dicknsn B	$6⅛	5¾	6⅛	+ ⅜
7084	Doman I	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
27766	Dofasco A	$47½	47¼	47¼	
21186	Dom Store	$18	18	18	
825	Du Pont A	$24½	24½	24½	
62000	Dylex A f	$19⅛	18½	19	— 1
9450	Elcham X	$7	6¾	6¾	
200	Emco	$16	16	16	
1557	Extendicar	$14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
9400	FCA Intl	$16⅞	16⅝	16⅞	+ ⅜
6442	C Falcon C	$18⅞	18	18	— ⅞
11825	Ficnbridge	$70⅞	70¼	70¼	+ ¼
1020	Fed Ind A	$14¾	14⅝	14⅝	+ ⅛
300	Fraser	$17½	17½	17½	
200	Fruehauf	$13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
612	G M Res	285	280	280	— 5
500	Gendis A	$22¾	22½	22½	— ¼
1437	Gendis w	$14½	14	14	— ¼
6000	Gibraltar	$12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
100	Goodyear	$27	27	27	— 1
120	Graft G	$18¼	18¼	18¼	—1¼
4650	Grandma	310	305	310	+10
1750	Granduc	170	170	170	
225	GL Forest	$80½	80	80½	+ 1
5175	GI Pacific	$24⅝	24⅛	24⅛	
3025	Greyhnd	$24⅝	24	24⅝	+ ⅝
1060	Hrding A f	225	205	205	—25
5735	Hawker	$19⅛	19	19	
1743	Hayes D	$13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
2902	H Bay Co	$24¾	24	24¼	+ ¼
44469	Imasco	$34¼	33⅝	34	
13700	Indal	$20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅜
10	Indusmin	$12½	12½	12½	— ½
375	Inland Gas	$14¼	14¼	14¼	— ¼
9304	Inter Pipe	$27⅞	27⅜	27⅝	+ ⅜
11450	Jannock	$11½	11¼	11¼	— ¼
9344	Kam Kotla	270	260	270	+10
5950	Kelsey H	$26	24¾	26	+1¼
4088	Kerr Add	$19¾	19¼	19¾	— ⅛
1750	Labatt A	$43⅛	42⅞	42⅞	— ⅜
27171	Lac Mnrls	$28	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
200	LOnt Cem	$8⅞	8¼	8⅞	+ ⅛
4725	Locana	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
1126	LL Lac	$36⅛	35½	35½	—1½
9725	Loblaw Co	$13	12⅞	13	— ⅛
1340	MICC	$8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
3075	Mclan H X	$14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
8856	Merland E	$5⅞	5½	5⅞	— ⅛
1768	Molson A f	$43½	43	43	
4412	Murphy	$19¾	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
57126	Noranda	$27	26¼	26¼	— ⅜
15677	Norcen	$33½	33	33	— ½
312970	Nva AltA f	$8⅞	8⅛	8⅝	— ⅛
1042	Nowsco W	$19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	— ½
58420	Nu-West A	225	214	214	— 7
1536	Oakwood	$9½	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
1400	Oshawa A f	$26½	26	26	— ½
1300	Pamour	$15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
15120	PanCan P	$29⅝	29	29	— ⅝
4100	Pembina	$11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
1300	Phonix Oil	$7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
2449	Pine Point	$30¾	30⅛	30⅝	+ ⅛
7900	Place GO e	130	120	120	—10
108754	Placer	$24⅝	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅛
180	Provigo	$13⅝	13½	13½	— ⅛
4800	Ram Pet e	$11	10⅝	11	+ ⅛
2400	Rayrock f	$9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
1150	Redpath	$16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
36461	Rd Stenhs A	$17	16⅝	16⅝	+ ⅛
3850	Reichhold	$10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
4633	Revn Pro A	$12	206	206	—13
600	Rogers A	$13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
1470	Roman	$17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
800	Rothmn	$42½	42	42½	+ ½
17468	Sceptre	$5⅝	5¼	5⅝	— ⅛
9900	Scotts f	$10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	— ⅛
5303	Shell Can	$23¼	22⅝	22⅞	— ¼
44141	Sherritt	$9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅛
36400	Signo	$18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
6167	SSears A f	$11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
200	Slater St	$15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
1250	Southm	$42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	+ ⅛
225	St Brodcst	$11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
29200	Stelco A	$27⅛	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
3600	Steep R	$8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
25175	Sulpetro B f	$5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	+ ⅛
6801	Sydney e	$5	495	5	+ 5
500	Talcorp	153	152	153	+ 2
180	Tara e	$11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
775	Teck Cor A	$14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
14922	Teck B f	$17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	— ⅛
21340	Tex Can	$36⅜	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
30056	Thom N.A	$37	36½	36⅝	— ⅛
9716	Tor Dm Bk	$50⅛	49⅞	49⅞	— ¼
725	Torstar B f	$14⅝	14½	14½	+ ⅛
8790	Traders A f	$17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ⅛
500	Trns Mt	$7¼	7⅛	7¼	
5408	Trinity Res	$9	8⅞	8⅞	
57439	TrnsAlta UA	$22¾	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
52450	TrCan PL	$29⅝	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅝
22715	Trimac	$7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	
68250	Turbo f	84	80	80	
707	Unicorp A f	$9	9	9	
800	Un Carbid	$16¼	16⅛	16⅛	
49967	Union Gas	$9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
87	Un Asbestos	$7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
3500	U Keno	$26¼	26	26	
2425	U Siscoe	$6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
2700	Versil A f	$9	8⅞	9	+ ⅛
800	Vestgron	$15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	
2150	Weldwood	$35	34⅝	34⅝	
21800	Westmin	$17⅞	17½	17⅞	— ⅛
500	Weston	$56⅛	56⅛	56⅛	
5961	Woodwd A	$16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
3470	Yk Bear	$9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	

Total sales 10,930,151 shares

Montreal

		High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
7352	Bank Mont.	$27⅞	27	27⅛	— ⅝
1115	CIL	$30	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅛
14100	DomTxtA	$18⅞	18½	18½	
3637	MntTrst	$12⅞	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
30172	NatBk Cda	$12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
3550	Power Corp	$18⅛	17⅝	18	
7600	RollandA	$8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
19827	Royal Bank	$33⅞	32½	32½	— 1
1255	RoyTrstco	$27⅝	27⅜	27⅜	— ⅛
2000	SteinbrgA	$30	30	30	

Total Sales 1,059,396 shares.

SPORTS

Vote Is Unanimous; Mexico Will Hold 1986 Soccer Finals

United Press International

STOCKHOLM — Mexico will stage the 1986 World Cup soccer finals, the International Soccer Federation (FIFA) announced here Friday.

FIFA's executive committee announced its unanimous decision after hearing last-minute deputations from the United States and Canada, which had hoped to hold the quadrennial event.

The Mexican delegation spent just 10 minutes in persuading the FIFA's executive committee to accept its bid. Delegations from the United States and Canada testified for 55 and 30 minutes, respectively, in presenting their cases.

Henry Kissinger, the former U.S. secretary of state, led the U.S. delegation and repeated his plea that U.S. soccer be boosted by the presence of the sport's premier tournament.

"Soccer is the fastest-growing sport in the United States," Kissinger told the world soccer body. "It would an enormous opportunity to show the various national styles to the American public and make the sport the maybe biggest sport in the United States, apart from the American football."

The heat and altitude of Mexico is likely to present the biggest problems for the 24 nations competing in the 1986 World Cup.

The experiences of 1970, when the tournament was last staged in Mexico, leaves a lingering memory of players gasping for breath in the noonday sun as they battled with searing temperatures and the thin atmosphere.

Noonday kick-off times in some matches — to accommodate live television transmission to Europe — led to some of the games being played in temperatures reaching 100 degrees Fahrenheit (38 Centigrade). Mexicans have said that 1986 matches will be played in the cooler evenings.

Altitudes of over 7,000 feet at Puebla, Toluca and Mexico City added to the difficulties of the 1970 tournament.

Costs also boomed, particularly for the European finalists, who had to make extended trips for acclimatization.

The lead-up to the tournament took on the appearance of a medical teach-in as team doctors exchanged prognoses, some even predicting that the adverse conditions could lead to death.

But despite medical fears regarding dehydration, heat exhaustion and oxygen starvation, there were no major casualties. In the end, Brazil won the title for the third time.

Mexico, which held the 1968 Olympic Games, should be far better equipped than Spain was last year. Most of the facilities from 1970 are operable with good travel arrangements, communications and press centers.

Almost all of the 18 venues suggested — ranging in size from the 110,000-seat Aztec Stadium in Mexico City to the 30,000-capacity grounds at Tampico and Ciudad Juarez — are close to international airports and are linked by good road systems. The final, as in 1970, would be at the Aztec Stadium.

NHL Canadiens Reappoint Berry As Head Coach

United Press International

MONTREAL — The Montreal Canadiens reappointed Bob Berry as head coach Friday, signing him to a three-year contract. The National Hockey League club also signed two former Canadien stars — Jacques Lemaire and Jacques Laperierre — as his assistants.

Berry's return ended an exile that began 38 days ago when he was demoted to a scouting position in a front-office purge in which the managing director, Irving Grundman, and the scouting director, Ron Caron, were fired.

Serge Savard, the Canadiens' new general manager, said he thought Berry deserved a second chance to coach the club despite Montreal's failure to advance past the first round of the Stanley Cup playoffs for the third straight year.

"After analyzing the Canadiens' play last season I became confident that Bob Berry was a very competent coach and the best man for our club this season," Savard said. "I sincerely believe that this team of coaches is among the best in the league."

The rehiring of Berry quashed rumors that the Canadiens were contemplating a trade of coaches with Chicago in which Berry would have gone to the Black Hawks in exchange for Orval Tessier.

The Associated Press

The Associated Press

Michael Dokes tipped his hat as he tipped the scale at 223 pounds. Larry Holmes weighed in at 213 (236 with his son).

Dokes and Holmes Big Favorites to Keep Titles

First Heavyweight Doubleheader Does Not Excite Las Vegas Bettors

By Michael Katz
New York Times Service

LAS VEGAS — The first live heavyweight title doubleheader in history, an obscenity in the minds of most boxing purists, was to take place here Friday night with what the local bettors believed were two mismatches.

Larry Holmes, 42-0 and the World Boxing Council champion for nearly five years, was an 11-2 favorite over the undefeated but comparatively inexperienced Tim Witherspoon (15-0) in the scheduled 12-round main event.

Michael Dokes, who stopped Mike Weaver in 63 seconds last Dec. 10 to win the World Boxing Association's version of the title, was a 27-10 favorite in the scheduled 15-round rematch. The undefeated WBA champion said he was delighted at getting a $1.2 million payday "to fight a guy I knocked out in a minute already."

To spice up the card, Don King, the promoter, has included a 15-round junior-heavyweight title match (the WBA version of the WBC's cruiserweight division) between Osvaldo Ocasio of Puerto Rico, the champion, and Randy Stephens, and in what could be the best fight of the night, a 12-round heavyweight match between Greg Page and Renaldo Snipes.

Ocasio is the 3-1 favorite in a who-cares fight; Page is the 3-2 choice to win the United States Boxing Association championship and the mandatory challenger position for the next WBC title bout. Page, who weighed in at 227 pounds Thursday (he was 238 last November when he stopped James Tillis), appears in fine shape despite spraining an ankle 10 days ago. Snipes weighed 216.

With an apparent mismatch for the main event, the card is doing poorly. The 20,000-seat outdoor arena is constructed on the parking lot of the Dunes Hotel. The promoters are having trouble selling tickets, and King and the Dunes have given away many.

Pay-per-view and closed-circuit television sales are also poor. Oak Communications, which has about half the country's estimated 2.6 million "addressable" sets (televisions that can take pay-per-view events) bought this event only for its Miami network of 25,000 to 30,000 sets.

Lou Falcigno, who operates most of the closed-circuit showings in the East, and Madison Square Garden, another subscriber, report sales as "very slow."

Only once before have there been two heavyweight title bouts on the same night. On March 31, 1980, hooked up by network television, Holmes defended the WBC title successfully against Leroy Jones at Caesars Palace here while, in Knoxville, Tennessee, Weaver upset John Tate to win the WBA crown. Since Weaver had already been stopped by Holmes in a title bout, most of the boxing world — including The Ring magazine and Weaver himself — recognized Holmes as the heavyweight champion.

Dokes acknowledged that the public also recognized Holmes as the real champion. The 24-year-old Dokes is growing. He weighed 216 when he beat Weaver last year and was a solid 223 Thursday. Weaver weighed in at 218½.

Dokes said he was "in the embryonic stage" of his championship reign and pointed out that there have been other times when the heavyweight title has been split, citing Ernie Terrell and Jimmy Ellis as examples.

Holmes has solidified not only his title but his place in boxing history as one of the greatest heavyweight champions in history.

"No doubt," Holmes said. "My record will speak for itself."

He ranked himself "one of the three greatest" with Joe Louis and Rocky Marciano.

Holmes said he would like to fight Weaver if he regained the WBA title, but he said a unification fight against Dokes would be difficult because "we're both in the same camp." Don King, who used to manage Holmes, is now the champion's main promoter. King's son, Carl, manages Dokes, but then Carl King also manages Witherspoon.

Holmes said he would continue at least through 1983. Now 33, he appears to be in his finest shape in two years. He weighed 213 on Thursday, 8 pounds lighter than he was March 27 for his lackluster victory over Lucien Rodriguez. According to Holmes, Witherspoon, who was 219½, "is not qualified to beat me."

Holmes said he was concerned about the Nevada officials because he has been so critical of them in the past, mainly for the scoring in the Gerry Cooney fight last year. Two judges would have had Cooney ahead after 12 rounds had not the challenger been penalized 3 points for continuous low blows.

"If the fight goes the distance, there might be some hanky panky," Holmes said. "There are people out there who don't want to see me be champion any longer."

Rozelle Suspends Schlichter at Least 1 Year for Betting

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Art Schlichter, the Baltimore Colts' reserve quarterback who admitted earlier this year that he ran up $389,000 in gambling debts, was suspended indefinitely Friday by the National Football League commissioner, Pete Rozelle, for betting on NFL games and other sports events.

The 23-year-old player is definitely out for the 1983 season. Rozelle said his status would be reviewed prior to the 1984 campaign.

Under league bylaws, Rozelle has the option of fining, suspending or permanently banning any NFL player who knowingly associates with gamblers or is involved in gambling activity.

Schlichter, a former Ohio State star, is the first NFL player to be suspended for gambling violations since Rozelle benched Paul Hornung of the Green Bay Packers and Alex Karras of the Detroit Lions for the 1963 season.

In a lengthy statement issued by the league, Rozelle said that Schlichter had admitted placing "sizable bets on at least 10 NFL games during the 1982 season and postseason," but that he never bet on or against the Colts and that he never attempted to influence the outcome of a game. Schlichter also admitted to betting on other pro team sports."

The commissioner said that several psychiatrists had diagnosed Schlichter as a compulsive gambler. "While I have compassion for him and his illness," Rozelle said, "an NFL player with his record of gambling, whether prompted by uncontrollable impulses or not, cannot be permitted to be active in the NFL until the league can be solidly assured that the serious violations of cardinal NFL rules he has committed will oot be repeated. Public confidence in the game of professional football requires this."

"Since meeting with me," Rozelle's statement said, "Schlichter has been admitted to a hospital for treatment by a team of physicians and therapists qualified in the care of compulsive gamblers. On the conclusion of this in-patient treatment, he will continue under intensive professional care.

"I commend him and his advisers for initiating these measures prior to my decision and sincerely hope that he can overcome his illness and eventually rehabilitate successfully."

The Colts issued a brief statement saying: "We accept the commissioner's judgment on the Art Schlichter matter. We only hope that Arthur's rehabilitation from his problem is successful. We look forward to having him back with the Baltimore Colts when the National Football League decides he can return to the club."

Injuries Prompt Jones of Rams to Retire From NFL

United Press International

ANAHEIM, California — Bert Jones, the quarterback of the Los Angeles Rams, has announced his retirement after 10 years in the National Football League.

"I'm retiring as a result of injuries I received last year," Jones said Thursday. "I'm not happy about it, but I'm willing to accept the reason why."

The 31-year-old former Louisiana State star underwent surgery in January to remove a ruptured cervical disk and fuse two vertebrae in his neck. Dr. Robert Kerlan, the Rams' team doctor, said Jones "was advised not to play football because of the danger of increased injury to the neck with the possibility of paralysis."

Rockets Win Flip of Coin For Top NBA Draft Pick

United Press International

NEW YORK — The Houston Rockets have won a coin flip from the Indiana Pacers for the right to choose first in the National Basketball Association college draft on June 28. They intend to select Ralph Sampson, the 7-foot-4 three-time Player of the Year from Virginia.

Sampson had resisted lucrative offers from the pros during his undergraduate days, declaring that an education and his happiness at the Virginia campus were more important than money. Indications are that his salary demands, if met, will make him the highest priced rookie signed by an NBA club.

The two teams with the worst regular-season records compete for the No. 1 draft choice in the annual coin flip. Houston was last in the Midwest Division with a 14-68 record for a .171 percentage, 39 games behind first-place San Antonio. Indiana was in the Central Division basement, 31 games behind Milwaukee with a 20-62 mark for .244.

Houston, which is shopping for a new coach to succeed Del Harris, apparently tried to solidify it chances of selecting Sampson by asking the Pacers to skip the coin toss and taking the Rockets second and third picks in the draft instead. Indiana declined the offer.

The NBA clubs will choose in the following order, subject to trades: 1, Houston. 2, Indiana. 3, Cleveland to Philadelphia to Houston. 4, San Diego. 5, Chicago. 6, Golden State. 7, Utah. 8, Detroit. 9, Dallas. 10, Washington. 11, Atlanta to Cleveland to Dallas. 12, New York. 13, Kansas City. 14, Denver. 15, Portland. 16, Seattle. 17, New Jersey to Philadelphia. 18, Milwaukee. 19, San Antonio. 20, Phoenix to Cleveland. 21, Boston to Cleveland to Phoenix. 22, Los Angeles to Washington. 23, Philadelphia to Indiana. 24, Cleveland.

NBA Playoffs

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Philadelphia vs. Milwaukee

May 8 — Philadelphia 111, Milwaukee 109 (ot)
May 11 — Philadelphia 87, Milwaukee 81
May 14 — Philadelphia 104, Milwaukee 96
May 15 — Milwaukee 100, Philadelphia 94
May 18 — Philadelphia 115, Milwaukee 103

WESTERN CONFERENCE

Los Angeles vs. San Antonio

May 8 — Los Angeles 119, San Antonio 107
May 10 — San Antonio 122, Los Angeles 113
May 13 — Los Angeles 113, San Antonio 100
May 15 — Los Angeles 129, San Antonio 121
May 18 — San Antonio 117, Los Angeles 112
May 20 — Los Angeles at San Antonio
x-May 22 — San Antonio at Los Angeles
x-if necessary

The Associated Press

Gene Richards of the Padres was safe at home as the Mets' Ron Hodges dropped the ball. Terry Kennedy, left, and coach Ozzie Virgil helped out the umpire on the play.

Padres Beat Mets in the Rain, 3-2

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Eric Show, celebrating his 27th birthday, combined with Luis DeLeon on a seven-hitter in pitching the San Diego Padres to a 3-2 victory over New York Thursday night, ending the Mets' four-game winning streak and the Padres' four-game losing streak. The game was delayed 63 minutes by rain.

The Padres took a 1-0 lead in the first inning off Scott Holman (0-2). Gene Richards walked with two out and went to third on Steve Garvey's single to right field. When Darryl Strawberry overthrew the cutoff man, Richards broke for the plate. The throw by shortstop Jose Oquendo's was in time, but catcher Ron Hodges dropped the ball for an error.

The Padres made it 2-0 in the second inning. Sixto Lezcano doubled, moved to third on Garry Templeton's grounder and scored on Tim Flannery's sacrifice fly.

Show (5-2) struck out one, walked three and was replaced by DeLeon after Mookie Wilson opened the bottom of the seventh with a single. At that point, the game was held op by rain before DeLeon went on to record his fifth save.

The Mets nicked him for a run in the eighth on a walk to Danny Heep, a single by Hodges and and one-out sacrifice fly by Bailor on which center fielder Alan Wiggins made a diving back-hand catch.

San Diego scored an unearned run that proved to be the game-winner off Doug Sisk in the ninth on an error, a walk and two ground balls, with Lezcano getting an RBI. That offset Strawberry's two-out home run in the bottom of the ninth, his third.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Orioles 2, Blue Jays 1

In the American League, in Toronto, Dan Ford's two-run homer with two out in the eighth inning and the six-hit pitching of Scott McGregor and two relievers led Baltimore to a 2-1 victory over the Blue Jays. Ford's fourth home run of the season came after John Shelby doubled off Mike Morgan. McGregor went 8⅓ innings in pitching the Orioles to their fourth consecutive triumph. He lost a bid for the Orioles' third straight shutout when Cliff Johnson hit his fifth home run with one out in the bottom of the ninth.

Red Sox 4, Twins 1

In Boston, Dave Stapleton and Jim Rice each drove in a run with bloop singles and Tony Armas and Rich Gedman added RBI doubles, leading the Red Sox to a 4-1 victory over Minnesota.

Tigers 2, Rangers 1

In Detroit, pinch hitter John Wockenfuss hit a bases-loaded sacrifice fly in the 10th inning and Milt Wilcox pitched a four-hitter as the Tigers defeated Texas, 2-1.

Mariners 1, Angels 0

In Seattle, Jamie Allen's suicide squeeze bunt in the eighth inning and Matt Young's four-hit pitching paced the Mariners to a 1-0 victory over California.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	23	13	.639	—
Boston	20	14	.588	2
Milwaukee	18	15	.545	3½
Toronto	18	16	.529	4
New York	16	17	.514	4½
Cleveland	17	18	.486	5½
Detroit	15	19	.441	7
West				
Texas	23	16	.556	—
California	19	17	.528	1
Oakland	19	17	.528	1
Kansas City	15	16	.484	2½
Minnesota	16	22	.405	5
Chicago	13	20	.394	5½
Seattle	14	25	.335	7½

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	19	12	.613	—
Philadelphia	18	13	.581	1
Montreal	16	16	.500	3½
Pittsburgh	13	18	.419	6
Chicago	12	20	.394	7
New York	13	21	.382	7½
West				
Los Angeles	25	10	.714	—
Atlanta	22	12	.629	3
San Francisco	18	17	.514	7
Cincinnati	16	21	.432	10
San Diego	16	21	.432	10
Houston	16	23	.410	11

Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Minnesota	000 100 000—1	8	0
Boston	012 100 00x—4	6	0

Castillo, Filson (4) and Laudner; Bird, Apontе (7) and Gedman. W—Bird, 1-1. L—Castillo, 1-3. HR—Minnesota, Castino (7).

Texas	001 000 000 0—1	4	0
Detroit	000 010 000 1—2	7	0

Smithson, Tanana (10) and Sundberg; Wilcox and Parrish. W—Wilcox, 4-4. L—Smithson, 3-2. HR—Detroit, Wilson (4).

Baltimore	000 000 020—2	7	1
Toronto	000 000 001—1	4	1

McGregor, Stoddard (9), T.Martinez (9) and Dempsey; Morgan, McLaughlin (8) and B.Martinez. W—McGregor, 4-2. L—Morgan, 0-3. HRs—Baltimore, Ford (4). Toronto, Johnson (5).

California	000 000 000—0	4	1
Seattle	000 000 01x—1	5	0

Forsch and Boone; Young and Sweet. W—Young, 5-3. L—Forsch, 3-3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

San Diego	110 000 001—3	5	2
New York	000 000 011—2	7	2

Show, DeLeon (7) and Kennedy; Holman, Diaz (9), Orosco (7), Sisk (9) and Hodges. W—Show, 5-2. L—Holman, 0-2. HR—New York, Strawberry (3).

Court Hearing Precedes Preakness

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BALTIMORE — The co-owners of Desert Wine went to federal court on Friday seeking an injunction that would allow their colt to receive the medication furosemide, an anti-bleeding diuretic, before competing in the 108th Preakness Stakes on Saturday.

The move by Fred Sahadi and Dan Agnew came following a one-hour meeting Friday with officials from the Maryland Racing Commission.

Sunny's Halo, who beat Desert Wine by two lengths to win the Kentucky Derby on May 7, will break from post No. 11 in the Preakness under Eddie Delahoussaye. His rivals, from the rail out, are Play Fellow, High Honors, Deputed Testamony, Chas Conerly, Bet Big, Marfa, Desert Wine, Paris Prince, Parfaitement, Common Sense, Flag Admiral and Current Hope.

Sunny's Halo was listed at 2-1 on the morning line but was more likely to go off at 6-5 or less by post time. He is likely to be the shortest-priced Preakness favorite since Spectacular Bid won the race as a 1-10 shot in 1979. The Derby winner made believers out of many skeptics with a sensational workout Monday morning, when he went seven furlongs in 1:24 under a tight hold and with no apparent strain. He has been fighting off a rash and a ringworm throughout the week, but he galloped very strongly Thursday and looked ready for a big effort.

Desert Wine, with or without medication, has done nothing to suggest he is capable of reversing the Derby outcome. But if he and other frontrunners such as Bet Big, Chas Conerly and Parfaitement put early pressure on Sunny's Halo, they could wear down the favorite enough to give stretch-runners such as Marfa, Current Hope and Paris Prince a better chance than they had at Churchill Downs.

By winning the Preakness, Sunny's Halo would have a chance to become the 13th winner of racing's Triple Crown, if he also can go on to win the Belmont Stakes June 11.

THE FIELD

PP Horse	Jockey	Odds
1. Play Fellow	Cruquet	8-1
2. High Honors	Rivera	15-1
3. a-Deputed Testamony	Miller	15-1
4. Chas Conerly	Skinner	15-1
5. Bet Big	Velez	15-1
6. Marfa	Valenzuela	4-1
7. Desert Wine	McCarron	7-2
8. Paris Prince	Lipham	15-1
9. a-Parfaitement	McCauley	15-1
10. Common Sense	Penney	20-1
11. Sunny's Halo	Delahoussaye	2-1
12. Flag Admiral	Day	20-1
13. Current Hope	Sellis	10-1

a-coupled Deputed Testamony and Parfaitement.

Owners by post position — 1, Vanier, Lauer and Victor. 2, Daniel M. Galbreath. 3, Francis T. Sears. 4, D.H. Lavezzo Jr. 5, Mrs. Ben Cohen. 6, French, Beal and Lukas. 7, Cardiff Stud and T90 Ranch. 8, Daily Green. 9, Mrs. Bernard Daney. 10, J and L Stable. 11, David Foster Stable. 12, Carter and Gentry. 13, Keskel and Baker.

Trainers — 1, Harvey Vanier. 2, Lou Rondinello. 3, Bill Boniface. 4, Marvin Marks. 5, Sonny Hine. 6, D. Wayne Lukas. 7, Jerry Fanning. 8, Luis Barrera. 9, Bill Boniface. 10, Dennis Manning. 11, David Cross. 12, Edoardo Inda. 13, Roger Laurin.

Weights — All carry 126 pounds. Gross value — $348,700 with 13 starters. Value to winner — $243,700. Second $90,000. Third $30,000. Fourth $15,000.

Transition

BASEBALL

American League

MILWAUKEE—Sent Pete Ladd, pitcher, to Vancouver of the Pacific Coast league. Reactivated Jerry Augustine, pitcher.

SEATTLE—Recalled Gene Nelson, pitcher, from Salt Lake City of the Pacific Coast League. Sent Edwin Nunez, pitcher, to Salt Lake City.

FOOTBALL

Canadian Football League

HAMILTON—Signed Steve Molnar, linebacker, Peter Langford, defensive tackle, Anthony Office, defensive end, Chuck Hebron, wide receiver.

National Football League

BALTIMORE—Signed Phil Smith, wide receiver, Grant Feasel, center, Carl Williams, wide receiver, to a series of one-year contracts.

CINCINNATI—Signed Steve Moldlow, linebacker, Larry Kinnebrew, Stanley Wilson, running backs, Mike Martin, wide receiver, and Tim Krumrie, nose tackle.

CLEVELAND—Signed Harry Holt, tight end, to a free agent contract.

KANSAS CITY—Signed Albert Lewis, cornerback, Ellis Gardner, offensive tackle, Mark Shomate, nosegaurd, Dwayne Jackson, defensive lineman, Ken Jones, tight end.

LOS ANGELES RAMS—Announced the retirement of Bert Jones, quarterback.

NEW YORK JETS—Signed Jeff Kyser, punter, James Bellamy, Ramiro Bradley, defensive ends, Pat Harrington, guard, Carl Jay Hoffman, center.

SAN DIEGO—Signed Billy Ray Smith, defensive lineman.

United States Football League

DENVER—Fired Red Miller, head coach.

HOUSTON—Awarded by the USFL, for the 1984 season, to Jerry Argovitz, Fred Gerson, Bernard Lerner and Alvin Lubetkin. Named Gene Burrough general manager.

ART BUCHWALD

Going Into High-Tech

WASHINGTON — Apparently the job market for college graduates is still in the high-tech industries. The trouble is that most graduates don't know how to apply for a high-tech job.

When Rod Beaver came home from an interview the other day he was very discouraged.

"The personnel director only spent three minutes with me and said I wasn't qualified."

"Of course you weren't qualified," his uncle, who works for IBM, told him. "Look at the way you're dressed. You're wearing a blue suit and a white shirt and a conservative tie. And you shaved. Is that any way to apply for a position in a high-tech industry?"

Beaver said, "I don't understand. I wanted to make a good impression."

"You don't make a good impression in high-tech by wearing a shirt and tie."

"I thought everyone at IBM had to wear a dark suit, shirt and tie."

"That was in the old days when it was important to look nice. If you want to be a salesman you can dress like that, but if you're going for the big money in programming and research they don't trust you if you're too well-dressed."

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"What should be have worn?" Beaver's mother asked.

"A sport shirt, blue jeans and open sandals. You have to look like a crazy genius before they take any interest in you. You kids think you can just walk into a high-tech company all slicked and dressed up and they'll be impressed with you. But it isn't so. They want people who look like they know something about computers."

"I've got an outfit in my closet I can wear, and I'll go out for an interview this afternoon."

"Don't go out until you grow a beard. High-tech executives hate people who are clean shaven. And don't get a haircut for a while. You want to look like a gorilla if you hope to get the personnel director's attention."

"Does he have to grow a beard?" his mother asked.

"It could make the difference between $25,000 and $45,000 a year," his uncle said.

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"What do I say to the personnel director?" Rod asked.

"You don't say much. I'll be the personnel man. Now the first question I'll ask you is if you think you would be happy working for the company."

"Yes, sir. It's always been my dream to work for a company like this."

"That's not the correct reply. You say you have no idea, but you're willing to give it a try. Except you don't want to be bugged about how long it takes you to come up with something. And you don't want anyone checking on how many hours you put in."

"Does he have to be that surly?" his mother asked.

"There are hundreds of kids waiting out there for jobs in high-tech, and all the companies are looking for are surly loners who don't want to be told what to do."

"If Rod is going to look unkempt and be surly how is he going to impress the high-tech clients?" his mother wanted to know.

"If he gets the job he'll never see a customer. The people they hire for research and development are kept in a separate building in cages and they get a banana once or twice a day."

Rod thanked his uncle for the advice, and came back the next month to announce he got a job with the Apple Corporation. "I did everything you told me, and they were so impressed with the way I looked and how surly I was, they selected me over two guys from the Stanford Business School, and gave me a surfboard so I wouldn't get bored in my office."

Foreign Buyer to Get Copy of Magna Carta

The Associated Press

LONDON — A 1297 copy of the Magna Carta, which guaranteed political and civil liberties in the reign of King John, has been sold by its English owner and will go abroad, the government announced Thursday. The buyer's name and the price paid were not disclosed.

Paul Channon, Britain's arts minister, delayed the export of the document, one of four reissues of the original 1215 Magna Carta, for two months. But no British institutions offered to buy it at the £1.25 million (about $1.94 million) suggested by its owner, Edmund Brudenell.

Four Score and Hope

By Marylouise Oates
Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Funny how the old guy in the golf hat looks just like Bob Hope.

He has the same ski nose, softened a bit from when he made those "Road" pictures. He has the same, studied, pansy walk, the one known from stagey TV specials. He has the stories and quickie comebacks, like the ones "Our Boys" wanted to hear in Europe and Korea and Vietnam.

It is indeed Hope, stretched out on a lawn chair in back of his rambling home in the Toluca Lake section of Los Angeles — Hope, so much in private like the public institution that one expects Jerry Colonna or Phyllis Diller, Bing Crosby or Dorothy Lamour, Miss World or some random president to be at his side, laughing as he cracks jokes.

Hope looks mighty frisky for turning 80 May 29 — "I think they lied. There's a mistake in the numbers." A television special is set for Monday, a three-hour event in Washington with oodles of celebrities — "I'm just going to sit in the box with the president and Nancy."

Hope could be the one person seen in person by more people than anybody in the history of the earth. He entertained U.S. troops in three wars — "It's the most emotional part of my whole life. It was sensational. The gratification." He has spent 60 years in show business. And, for charity benefits, he is for hire — at a stiff price, although his staff will insist that there are times when he endorses the check back to the institution and that an outlay of $35,000 to $50,000 for an evening of Hope will return six or seven times that much to the charity.

Doesn't all America know him and yet, isn't there some secret Bob Hope out there, waiting to be discovered?

"I used to think there were three Bob Hopes," said one long-time associate. "There was the 19-year-old Palm Springs playboy. There was the TV and movie star. And then there was the private Bob Hope. Now I think it's all the same."

So Americans know his fondness for some things: politicians and pretty girls — and prosperity.

The Associated Press
The 1983 Hope.

Pictures of presidents, alone or with Hope, from FDR to JFK to LBJ to Nixon, hang on the walls of the dressing room at his home. More are piled, haphazardly, on the desk upstairs, in the office that looks out over the private one-hole golf course in his backyard. He ruffles through the photographs with the real pleasure of a kid from Cleveland (where the family came from England, when Hope was 4). "Look at 'em," he says, holding out a large formal photograph of the Duke and Duchess of Windsor. "How's that for a cast?" he asks, showing a collector's item photo of himself, Dean Martin, Frank Sinatra and the just-announced candidate for governor, Ronald Reagan.

Hope lives much like a politician, one on a constant campaign trail, with everyone and everything around him detailed to getting him elected — day after day after day. He runs on "Broadway time," getting up late and having his stewed fruit and Kava in his electric bed, making phone calls, delaying getting dressed until lunchtime, playing his fast nine holes of golf after lunch, taping his monologue or a commercial in the late afternoon or evening.

And the day always has two goals: work and golf. That is all. Isn't there anything else he would like to do? "Not really."

And why do those commercials, especially if you're a national institution? "In my particular position, it's a very lucrative thing to do. I can use that money."

No joke. "Now you look at me with that $280 million look in her eye," he laughs, referring to the estimate of his wealth placed by Forbes magazine, which last year named him one of the United States's wealthiest citizens, a statement he disputes. He says that the magazine overvalued the 10,000 acres he holds, but he offers no counter figure to the $280 million. "That's so ridiculous. But I am rich. My God, anybody that has the kind of money that I have is rich, the kind of prospects I have."

Isn't that rich enough to retire? "I probably could. But I just want to keep telling myself that I can't because I enjoy what I do. I enjoy entertaining. Enjoy being around an audience that laughs. It's excitement and that's the key word in life. That's the whole bit in life."

The whole bit for Bob Hope was years in Cleveland, dancing with Mildred Rosequist, venturing out in vaudeville as a comedian, getting a break in "Hurley's Jolly Follies" and finally getting to Broadway in "Roberta" in 1933. He missed only two performances to travel to Erie, Pennsylvania, for his marriage to the singer Dolores Reade in 1934.

He started showing up in everyone's living room via radio and Pepsodent, and became a regular at all the Saturday matinees, thanks to a string of mostly B movies. The first was "The Big Broadcast of 1938." That is where he sang "Thanks for the Memory" for the first time, a duet with Shirley Ross.

In talking about his history, Hope rarely veers from a prepared text. He knows his lines, knows the image he wants projected to the crowd. He prides himself on his ability to "edit" what his writers prepare for him. His television shows have survived the demise of comedy-revues because "we're always doing something new."

Some time in the future, "I want to direct comedy. That's what I'm going to do when I break up this fast pace of doing this many shows." But, asked when and whom he is going to direct, Hope instead runs through his summer schedule — an appearance here, a week there — including two weeks in Sun City, South Africa.

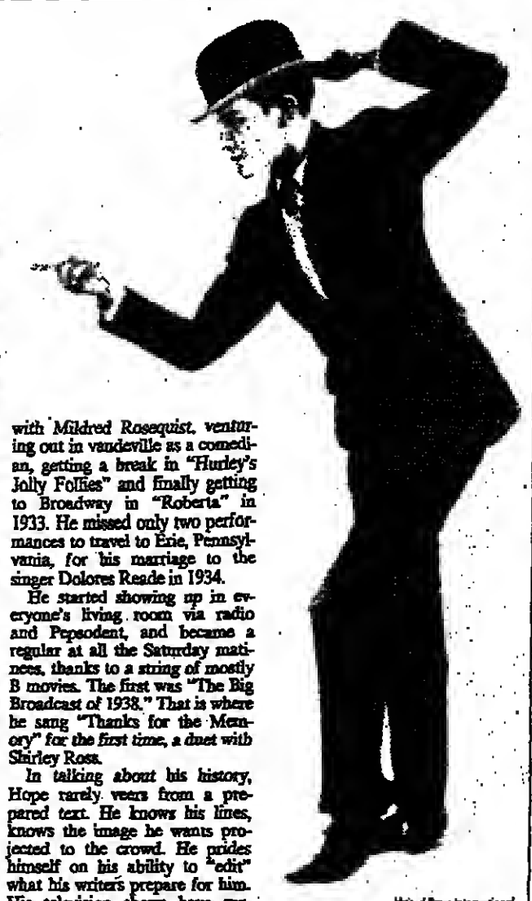
For years, he has discussed doing a movie based on the life of gossip columnist Walter Winchell — and he still sees that ahead, although he is afraid of playing Winchell, that the bedroom scenes don't match up with America's image of Hope.

There is a lot of career ahead, although there are, of course, some signs of age. There is the trouble with his eyes, a hemorrhaging that kept him from going to Lebanon to entertain the Marines at Christmas.

There is a slight deafness, forcing him to ask that questions be repeated.

But there is also the charming vanity of a much younger man, a self-appraisal made clearer when those snapshots of Der Bingle and Old Ski Nose are studied more carefully. Old Ski Nose was quite attractive ("Do you think you're sexy?" "Until I look in the mirror."). He still is.

And who was the most beautiful of the dozens of famous women he co-starred and toured with? "Oh God, you're going to have me be barbecued," he laughs.



United Press International
Hope at age 16.

United Press International

LOS ANGELES — Some of Bob Hope's favorite jokes:

To Franklin D. Roosevelt: "I noted he had met with Churchill at a war strategy session about invading Europe and asked how they would keep Eleanor out of the crossfire."

At a wildlife society meeting in London presided over by Prince Philip and attended by 18 members of royalty, Hope turned to his neighbor, Prince Charles: "This looks like a chess game — live!"

On the news in 1970 of the death of France's president, noted for his strong ego: "Charles de Gaulle died in his own arms."

At a recent multimillion-dollar horse sale in Scottsdale, Arizona: "Isn't this a great thing, seeing Americans buying Arabs?"

PEOPLE

Needy Gambler Wins Poker World Series

Tom McEvoy, an apple-chomping gambler who sold two-thirds of his eventual winnings during the four-day tournament, won the 1983 World Series of Poker at Las Vegas. McEvoy, 34, won a $626,000 pot from second-place finisher Rod Peate. McEvoy took the first prize of $540,000. Peate was awarded $216,000. McEvoy, who needed money to live on during the tournament, had sold 66 percent of his eventual winnings to seven people willing to take the chance in return for paying him less than $100 per percentage point. Peate sold a similar amount of his eventual winnings.

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The movie director Franco Zeffirelli announced that he will run for a seat in Italy's parliament during next month's general elections.

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The director of the Japanese film that won the most prestigious award at the Cannes Film Festival said he did not go to France because he did not expect his first offering to win at the international competition. "This is totally unexpected," said Shohei Imamura, whose film, "The Ballad of Narayama," won the Golden Palm. The 57-year-old director said he had thought his work was too Japanese for Westerners to understand "but perhaps the theme of the love between parents and children is universal throughout the world." The film, written by Shichiro Fukazawa, tells of an isolated village in old Japan where the elderly must go away to die on Narayama mountain at age 70, leaving scarce food to the young.

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Gold medals in fiction and sculpture were awarded to Bernard Malamud and Louise Nevelson by the American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters, which also gave Alistair Cooke a medal for Spoken Language.

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The New York Drama Critics Circle voted Neil Simon's "Brighton Beach Memoirs" as the best play of the 1982-3 New York season and "Little Shop of Horrors," by Howard Ashman and Alan Menken, as the best musical. The drama critics voted David Hare's "Plenty" as the best foreign play of the year.

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